THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. JONES

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894 No. 27

NOTICE

The Westside
Annual Clearance Sale
Will be Continued
For This Week Only,
Closing Saturday,
February 3rd, 1894.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

Annual Clearance Sale

In order to Clear the Balance of our Winter Stock, we offer the following Lines which speak for themselves.

15 doz. Men's Braces at 15c. a pair.
Men's Union Socks at 12 pair for $1.00.
10 doz. Men's Wool Mitts, 15c. a pair.
100 Gum Coats, all sizes, at $1.50, worth $2.50.
20 doz. White Shirts, 50 cts., worth $1.00
50 doz. Linen Collars, Men's sizes, $1.00 per dozen.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats from $1.50 up.
Rigby and Melissa, $11, $12 and $13, worth $14, $16 and $18.
30 doz. Handkerchiefs at 5 cents each, 19x20.
Men's Paramatta Waterproofs, with Capes, in Blue and Black, $6.50, regular price $9.
We have about 50 first-class McIntoshes, wool lined, all reduced from $5 to $6 each.
150 Men's Overcoats, the finest selection in the city.

They all go at Clearance Prices. These are Cash Prices only.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson St.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 29th INST.

THESE ARE THE PRICES

New Price.		Old Price.
$2.00	Of some lines of Ladies' But-	$3.00
2.50	toned Boots which we are	3.50
3.00	clearing out. See these bar-	3.75
3.50	gains in our Johnson street window.	4.50

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

On Sale at

W. & J. WILSON'S, GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—House and grounds, nicely cultivated, very cheap, also some choice lots at a bargain. James Bay Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Govt. Street. f1-1m

WANTED—By experienced orchardist care of small fruit ranch or foreman on large one; thoroughly understands all branches of fruit culture. P. O. Box 280, New Westminster. f1-4t

WANTED—Good household furniture up to any amount; best cash price. F. V. Hobbs, Douglas St., near Cormorant. f1-3t

FOUND—A gold band ring. Owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply 67 Second St. f1-2t

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-3t

TENDERS.

Menzies Street and Michigan Street Surface Drain.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 12th day of February inst., for constructing the Menzies Street and Michigan Street Surface Drain.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, Feb. 1, 1894.-td C.M.C.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.
(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Laurentian.....Feb. 17
Allan Line, Numidian.....March 3
Dominion Line, Vancouver.....Feb. 10
Dominion Line, Oregon.....Feb 24
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario.....Feb 14
Beaver Line, Lake Superior.....Feb. 28

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Umbria.....Feb. 10
Cunard Line, Servia.....Feb. 17
White Star Line, Britannic.....Feb. 14
White Star Line, Majestic.....Feb. 21
American Line, Berlin.....Feb. 7
American Line, Chester.....Feb. 10
American Line, Paris.....Feb. 21
Anchor Line, Anchoria.....Feb. 17
Nor. German Lloyd, Nechar.....Feb. 10

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Gen. Agent.

Where is the Professor?

It is understood on very reliable authority that letters of inquiry have been received in the city from Portland from the wife of Prof. Max Zipprich, the violinist, as to his whereabouts. The professor came here over a month ago, joined the staff of the Conservatory of Music, and was introduced to the patrons of the institution at a recital. He evidently did not find his prospects satisfactory or decided to enter his present seclusion for some other reason, for he suddenly left the city. There was nothing irregular about his going, for as far as known he paid all his bills in advance. The letters from the wife in Portland state that he did not return there from here and did not communicate with her. She has a family of small children and is greatly disturbed at the turn of events. The professor said when he left here he was going to take a long rest. He came to America to accept a position in the musical department of the New Orleans exposition and is a very fine musician. He is well known in American musical circles.

Body Reinterred.

The body of Mrs. Roberts of Plumper's Pass, whose death is being investigated by Coroner Hasell, was reinterred by Undertaker Storey this morning. Dr. Jones removed the stomach, and it will be submitted to Chemist Carmichael for the chemical analysis of its contents. This will require several days and it will be Monday or Tuesday before the jury is called together again to further consider the case.

Cruel and Cowardly.

Dublin, Feb. 1.—Freeman's Journal, commenting on the report of Mr. Gladstone's intended resignation, says it is a "cruel, cowardly canard, and it does not need contradiction. It is lawful to hope and believe that Mr. Gladstone will be spared until the not-distant day when he will see the greatest work of his great career effected."

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tu&w

TARIFF BILL PASSED

The Wilson Bill Carried by a Majority of 63.

SPECTATORS GO FRANTIC OVER REED

Crisp and Wilson Hailed With Wild Cheering.

Wilson Makes an Eloquent Speech—Bryan and Tucker Carry Him Around on Their Shoulders—The Uproar and Tumult About Wilson Tariff Bill—Two Great Smuggling Cases.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Interest in the closing hours of the tariff debate was shown this morning by the large attendance. The fact that Reed would be one of the speakers to-day filled the galleries long before the time set for the opening of business. When Reed appeared he was recognized by the spectators in the galleries, who rose to their feet and cheered him wildly. Applause also greeted the arrival of Crisp. The tariff bill with amendments was reported to the house and Reed took the floor amid loud cheers. Reed concluded his remarks amid deafening applause and cheers from the galleries and members on the floor. He was followed by Messrs. Reed and Wilson in favor of the bill. Wilson finished his speech amid great enthusiasm, and after the eloquent peroration the crowd threw up their hats, the women their handkerchiefs, and Wilson was carried around on the shoulders of Bryan and Tucker.

Washington, Feb. 1.—As the voting for the tariff bill approaches a careful canvass of the house discloses the fact that about 30 Democratic votes will be cast in opposition.

Washington, Feb. 1.—3:30 p. m.—The tariff bill has passed; yeas 203, nays 140.

Hornblower Privately Weds.

New York, Feb. 1.—William B. Hornblower, lately rejected by the senate as the successor of Justice Blatchford of the supreme court bench, and Mrs. Emily S. Nelson, daughter of William E. Sanford, 16 East Sixty-eighth street, were married privately yesterday at 1:30 at St. James' Episcopal church by Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith.

Eight Hours' Daily Work.

London, Feb. 1.—In accordance with the decision of the government the adoption of the eight hour day in the government factories goes into effect on Monday next. Nearly 20,000 wage workers employed in the arsenals and factories at Woolwich, Enfield and other places will be benefited by the decision. It is understood, however, that the change will not lead to any immediate augmentation of the number of employees, although several hundred workmen who have earned their pensions will be retired and their places taken by outsiders. John Burns, the wage workers' representative in the house of commons, said the government concession was a conspicuous victory for labor, and that he regarded the general adoption of the eight hour day as a matter of a short time only.

Hard Times in England.

London, Feb. 1.—The various trades unions of this country are making a notable record in the way of relieving the present distress. As an example an official report published to-day says that the Engineers' union is maintaining not less than 12,000 members who are either out of work or on the sick list. To accomplish this every member of the union at work makes a weekly subscription of 50 cents to the relief fund. The Compositors' Union, another name for the English Typographical organization, has appropriated $5,000 weekly for the relief of its members out of work, and the Moulders' Union is supporting 2,000 idle men by the contributions of the 13,000 of its members who are still at work. Nearly every vessel now arriving from the United States brings its share of stowaways, the majority of whom are placed under arrest on arrival on the charge of attempting to defraud the steamship companies out of the passage money. Several of those so arraigned during the past two weeks have told the magistrates pitiful stories of the state of labor in America, and have said that they would rather get to this country at all costs than starve across the Atlantic.

Shot by a Burglar.

Delmonte, Cal., Feb. 1.—Geo. D. Carlos of Delmonte Grove had a serious encounter last evening with a burglar, who had entered his house. On observing the intruder he concluded to shoot him with a gun, but both barrels missed fire. Then the burglar fired, hitting Carlos twice, once in the breast and once in the leg. Carlos then emptied his own revolver in the direction of the robber, who, however, escaped through the window, leaving tracks of blood behind him. Carlos' wound in the breast is considered dangerous.

Delayed by Fog.

London, Feb. 1.—Mails by the New York arrived at Waterloo station at 5:55 this morning, just four hours and 59 minutes later than the mails by the Majestic. The captain of the New York says that an hour after the New York sailed she was compelled to anchor six and a half hours owing to dense fog.

The Atchison Receivers.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.—Judge Caldwell, on the application of the Atchison receivers for authority to extend a loan of $2,000,000, secured by the deposit in London of $5,000,000, of second mortgage bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, granted an order to-day authorizing monthly payments, reducing the loan in the aggregate sum of $500,000. Six per cent. of that amount is to be paid at once and 10 per cent. on the 1st of March. This arrangement will protect the securities and save a sacrifice at this time. It is the only loan for which provision had to be made now.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Fearful Tragedy Enacted in a Montreal Home.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Philias Dufresne, aged 28, shot his married sister through the head and then shot himself in the temple. Both are dead. Mrs. Brunelle, the murdered woman, kept a boarding-house. She lived apart from her husband. Last fall her brother, Philias Dufresne, returned from the United States, where he had been for years. Two weeks ago he had to leave his work in Montreal. Lately he has been depressed and strange in his manner. He always slept with a loaded revolver under his pillow. Sometimes he said to his sister, "I am going to die and you will be all alone in the world; it would be better if we could die together."

Last night he was heard walking his bedroom all through the night. This morning the sister-in-law of the murderer left him in the house with the victim. The rest of the boarders were away. Returning about 11 o'clock she found Mrs. Brunelle lying on the floor. She had fallen from the chair by the window where she was knitting. The sister-in-law raised an alarm, and then there was heard a shot and a faint noise. Reentering the room, the sister-in-law found Philias Dufresne sitting on a chair behind the door dead. He had evidently only shot himself after his sister-in-law's return. The interior of the room had the appearance of a shambles. The police were notified and went to the scene with Dr. Bouchard. They found the unfortunate brother and sister past all aid. The woman was shot twice, once in the front of the forehead and again at the side. The man evidently held the revolver close to his head. The blood-splashed walls and furniture made a ghastly sight.

Mrs. Brunelle is described as a woman of 21, handsome, of very quiet ways and seldom going out of the house. An inquest will be held.

Thompson's Dilemma.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The government has not yet disposed of the Northwest school ordinance. The matter will come up at a cabinet meeting to-day, but it is not likely that it will be finally settled until the last moment, which will be Wednesday next.

Festival of the White Dog.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The annual festival of the burning of the white dog and celebration of the Iroquois new year has just been closed at the Onandaga reserve. The festival of late years has been observed with the greatest secrecy because of the fear that there would be interference on account of the cruelty of it. There was a large attendance of representatives of other tribes. The celebration lasted the greater part of two weeks, the exercises being stopped and resumed at the "pleasure" of the chiefs.

Princess Colonna Still Hiding.

Paris, Feb. 1.—There was a further hearing to-day in the action of the Princess Colonna to secure separation from her husband. The lawyer for the prince called attention to the fact that the princess and her children had disappeared in defiance of the court's order permitting the prince to see the children. He asked the court to direct the lawyer for the princess to ascertain and reveal her address within a week. The court so directed.

Navy of France.

Paris, Feb. 1.—The debate on the navy was continued in the chamber of deputies to-day. Admiral Lefevre, minister of marine, said the government recognized that reform was necessary in the navy. The government therefore nominated a commission to investigate naval matters. He did not believe the French ironclads, etc., were inferior to others, and defended the navy from the attacks made upon it, and concluded by saying the navy would always try to be equal to the tasks required of it. General Mercier, speaking with regard to the attacks on the coast defences, said the coast defences were fully up to the standard. He refuted the statements of M. Lockroy, and declared the odds were in favor of the coasts against the ironclads. The order of the day, expressing confidence in the government, was adopted by 356 to 160.

Two Great Smuggling Cases.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The United States grand jury has been engaged during the last three days investigating immense custom house frauds in connection with importing Sumatra tobacco by Liebro Bros., and D. M. Custen, formerly custom house inspector here. Indictments will be issued on four state counts, charging perjury and conspiracy to defraud the government of a large sum.

The indictments have been returned by the federal grand jury against George M. Thomas, George Wickman, Louis Greenwald, Fred Miller, F. L. Milne, John H. Voss, A. Stevenson, Henry Mensig and Charles Josslyn for being implicated in the sloop Emerald smuggling case. It is rumored that Voss and Svenson, who jumped their bail bond in another case, have agreed to turn state's evidence if guaranteed immunity from arrest.

American News.

New York, Feb. 1.—Wm. Schaefer and Henry Secather, clerks of Wm. C. Flannagan, real estate dealer, were arrested yesterday charged with stealing $20,000 from their employer. Both admitted their guilt and over $15,000 of the stolen money was recovered.

New York, Feb. 1.—John L. White, Jamestown, N. Y., has obtained an attachment against Rankin works, a West Virginia corporation, for $207,500 damages claimed for breach of contracts.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The President to-day approved of the findings of the court martial in the case of Paymaster Sullivan of the navy. Sullivan was on duty at Mare Island, California.

BENHAM'S ACTION

The American Admiral Has Shown the Insurgents

THAT HE IS NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH

The Detroit's Commander Signalled the Rebel Ship

He Would Sink Her if She Returned Fire—England Wants Brazil's Commerce—Insurgents Molesting United States Merchantmen Will be Treated as Pirates.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It is stated here that Admiral Benham's detailed statemen with regard to events in Rio harbor will not bear out the statements of the English press that he acted with the approval of the British. It is believed he acted in pursuance of instructions which directed him to proceed to the utmost limit to protect American commerce. In carrying out this policy Benham has met with the opposition of all the powers except France and Germany. English sympathizers with the deposed monarchy have been especially urgent for the restoration of the imperial regime. Brazilian commerce is what England desires. It was because of this condition of affairs that the American fleet at Rio was made the strongest naval force of any established at that port, and other vessels have been held in readiness to be sent there. The hostility of the British to the constitutional government of Brazil has been plainly shown in false reports sent through English sources from Rio. It is believed here that the interference of the British government has been such that when the constitutional government of Brazil gets rid of its rebellious admirals it will have several well developed "Alabama" claims against England.

It is now said that the British officer and a number of sailors recently blown up on Governor's Island, in the harbor, were at the time manufacturing explosives for the insurgents.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1.—The Brazilian insurgents are preparing to make a vigorous attack upon Santos.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert telegraphed Benham to-day, telling him to receipt Minister Thompson's report, endorsing it in the name of the government. Benham's action in conducting further operations at Rio is entrusted to his discretion.

Minister Thompson's detailed report of Admiral Benham's action was also received to-day. It shows that the Detroit did fire into the insurgents and that the commander of the Detroit threatened to sink the insurgents' ship if his fire were returned. Everything is now quiet at Rio and matters are progressing smoothly. The blockade is now broken, and all merchant vessels can be unloaded at the wharves. Benham informed da Gama to-day that any attempt to search merchantmen would be considered as an act of piracy and the insurgents would be treated as pirates.

Montevideo, Feb. 1.—News comes from Santa Catharina, the seat of the provisional government of the Brazilian rebels, that by a combined attack by the naval and land forces they have captured the coast cities of Curytiba, Antonina and Tijucas.

The government is prepared to act promptly now that Da Gama has, it is thought, showed his hand. It became known to-day that preparations have been completed to have the warships Nitheroh, America, Aurora, and Itapa sail south on the 6th inst. They are to meet the Tiradentes and Santos at Bahia, and from that port the loyal fleet will sail to find Admiral Mello, to whom they have something important to say. Just where he is no one seems to know, but the war is in progress, and the orders are to find him and fight him.

London, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to a news agency in this city says it is reported there that the town of Nitheroh, opposite Rio, has surrendered to the insurgents.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Admiral Benham's dispatch to Secretary Herbert is made public. In it he says the firing between the Detroit and the insurgent vessel in Rio bay took place on Monday. The Detroit, he says, fired a one-pound shot striking under the bow of the insurgent vessel. The insurgents fired a gun to leeward, and later fired a broadside gun over the American ship. The Detroit returned the fire, striking the Guanabara's stern post and then signalled "If you fire again I will return it, and if necessary sink you."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Vasquez Stubbornly Fighting—Colombia is Again Uneasy.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—All the hills surrounding Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, have now been captured by the invaders from Nicaragua, but President Vasquez still keeps up a stubborn fight from the summit of Picacho with his artillery.

Panama, Colombia, Feb. 1.—There may be another attempt at revolution in the republic of Colombia. The government is on the alert. Gen. Ruiz, military chief of the Liberals in the province of Panama, has been arrested in Barranquilla and brought to this city. He is guarded most carefully.

No Scarcity of Dupes.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.—Fred J. Bailey, who is said by the police to have many aliases and an unenviable reputation as a "confidence" worker, was arrested here yesterday while attempting a fraud. He arrived a week ago from Canada and represented himself as organizer of the "Order of Samaria." His plan was to initiate members privately at $16 each. He said he has found thousands of dupes all over the world. Bailey will be held for the Toronto police, who have a good case against him.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Not Known When the Redistribution Bill Will be Ready.

NUMBER OF NEW BILLS INTRODUCED

Dr. Milne Moves to Obtain the Indian Reserve for the City—Mr. Keith's Question Regarding Coal Mines' Regulations Act.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. J. M. Douglas.

Mr. Croft presented a petition from C. T. Dupont and others for permission to construct a railway from Kaslo to Bear Lake.

Mr. Horne presented a petition from R. A. Anderson and others asking that a certain contract with the municipality of Richmond be declared valid.

The petition from the Hails' Mine Co. for a private bill was received.

Mr. Forster asked for a return of copies of all orders-in-council authorizing the allowance of a drawback or rebate on royalties on any piles, spars or timber, with the amount of the same allowed, and the name of the company or person to whom the rebate has been granted. The motion was consented to.

Mr. Davie introduced bills to extend the application of the 'marriage act' and the 'Registration of Births, deaths and Marriages Act,' to the society called the Salvation Army; an act to amend 'The License Act'; an act to abolish the right to access and use of light by prescription. The bills were read a first time.

Mr. Milne moved for a return of copies of all correspondence between the government of this province and the government of the Dominion relative to the Songhees Indian reserve, or better known as the Indian reserve, situated within the corporate limits of the city of Victoria." The mover said he thought it was time the reserve was obtained for the provincial government and then given to the city of Victoria. It was becoming more apparent year by year that the reserve should belong to the city. The citizens of Victoria were living all around the reserve and it was not a suitable place for the Indians. It was demoralizing to the Indians and a nuisance to the citizens. It prevented the progress of the city in that direction. He hoped that before long instead of an Indian reserve there would be storehouses and wharves on the other side of the harbor.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it must be remembered that the Indians had to be considered. There was a solemn bargain between the government and the Indians which had to be recognized. Of course if negotiations entirely failed the land could be expropriated.

Mr. Grant said the reserve was an eyesore besides retarding the progress of the city. The Indians had received a great deal of consideration and if they could not be induced to take another reserve the land should be expropriated.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the Indians who were entitled to the reserve were very few indeed. He thought if the question was taken up in a business-like manner many of the difficulties would vanish. There were four parties interested: The Dominion and provincial governments, the Indians and Victoria. The only value the property had was made by the city of Victoria. He was satisfied that if a more suitable site was obtained it would be better for the Indians and they would be willing to make the change. He had no doubt the citizens of Victoria would be willing to put their hands in their pocket to obtain the reserve. The province should obtain it and transfer it to the city on favorable terms.

The resolution was adopted.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual report of the public schools and a manual of school law and school regulations.

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked the minister of education if it was his intention to amend the school act to do away with provision that the revenue tax for the current year must be paid to obtain a vote for school trustees. Thousands of men were disfranchised by that provision.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the provision to the school act was similar to the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition the house had amended the municipal act making taxes due three months earlier than they were previously.

Hon. Mr. Beaven denied this. He pointed out to the minister of education when the bill was before the House that the provision would disfranchise half the people of the province. He did not know how the attorney-general could make the three months out of the time between October 31st and Dec. 1st. A man is not disfranchised if he does not pay his municipal taxes before October 31st, he simply saved a rebate by paying them at that date.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if the leader of the opposition could not impress on the minister of education the necessity of not placing the provision in the act, he could have moved an amendment to cross it out.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the 'Game Protection Act (1892), Amendment act, 1893.'

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the sums, if any, due and unpaid on land sold in the various districts at the present time. Adopted.

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the amount, if any, of land registry fees due and unpaid at the present time, the names of those in arrears, with the respective amounts, and the years in which such arrears accrued. Adopted.

Mr. Semlin moved for copies of all orders-in-council, contracts, tenders, and correspondence between the government or any member thereof, and the contractor for the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the resolution was an unnecessary one. It was stated in the speech that the papers would be brought down, and they would be.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Keith asked the attorney-general 1. Is the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulations Act of 1890 constitutional, or in other words, is said act workable? 2. And if said act is "constitutional," is it the intention of the government to enforce it?

Hon. Mr. Davie said since Mr. Keith had first asked the question the Speaker had ruled such legislation out of order and that there would be an appeal against the ruling. When the appeal came up he would give his opinion on Mr. Keith's question.

Mr. Speaker—The appeal has been abandoned.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Such legislation is, however, out of order.

Mr. Brown asked the premier if the government was prepared to name the date upon which the redistribution bill will be brought down to this house?

Hon. Mr. Davie said it would be brought down in due time; he was not prepared to name the date.

Dr. Watt presented a petition from the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway company asking for an amendment to their act.

Mr. Mackenzie's motion for a committee to investigate the Gauvreau expedition was adopted. The committee is Messrs. Milne, Smith, Anderson, Hall, Rogers and Mackenzie.

The witnesses and evidence bill was reported complete.

The House went into committee, Mr. Stoddart in the chair, to consider the supreme court bill.

Mr. Sword asked if a clause could not be inserted in the bill arranging for the appointment of judges for certain districts. He understood that was what the lawyers of the mainland were asking for.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the House would have to gravely consider the matter before deciding that judges should have jurisdiction in only certain districts. The result would be that the initial question in each case would be which judge had jurisdiction in the case.

In committee, Hon. Mr. Davie moved amendments to establish a separate judicial district in Kootenay. Clauses were also passed providing that ordinary civil cases be tried at the assizes instead of on fixed date and also that jury cases be tried before non-jury cases unless the judge decided otherwise.

On account of the length of the amendments, Mr. Semlin suggested that the committee rise and report progress. This was done.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the horticultural bill. This, he explained, gave the board of horticulture more power to enforce the regulations than did the previous acts. By consent the bill was committed, Mr. Keith in the chair. Several members objected to the size of the interior district. It was too large, they said, for one inspector to look after.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the bill was recommended by the fruit growers of the province.

Mr. Kitchen said it must remembered that most of the fruit growers who considered the bill were from the islands and the Fraser valley.

The clause complained of was laid over and the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Eberts presented a petition for the incorporation of the Cariboo and Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Companies.

The House adjourned at 4:45.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Kitchen, on Friday—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled an act to amend the wide tire act, 1893.

Hon. Mr. Davie, on Friday—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled an act for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels and other public buildings.

Mr. Sword—On consideration of the report on the partnership bill: 1. To strike out Part III.; 2. To amend section 68 by striking out the words "in the case of any member of the firm ceasing to reside in the province."

Mr. Adams, on Tuesday—Whereas the modification of the import duties on rubber goods generally, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery and other goods not manufactured in the province would be of great advantage to those engaged in the various industries of the province, therefore be it resolved that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting that strong representations be made to the Dominion government to have the duty on rubber goods, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery and other goods not manufactured in the province modified.

Mr. Horne, on Monday—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled an act respecting preference of wages and salaries in cases of assignment for benefit of creditors.

Mr. Horne, on Friday—That an order of the house be granted for a return of all lands sold for taxes under the assessment act, 1888, to the present date, showing the description of the property, the date of sale and the amounts realized for each parcel.

Mr. Grant, on Friday—Whereas the largest portion of this province is without railway communication, and whereas the line proposed to be traversed by what is known as the Canadian Western Central railway would give transportation facilities to many parts now for commercial purposes practically inaccessible; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this house such steps should be taken by the government as would induce the early construction of the Canadian Western Central railway.

Mr. Brown, on Friday—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be sent down to this house a return showing: 1. The total cost to the province of the land recently expropriated to form part of the government grounds at James Bay, Victoria; 2. The total amount of contracts let to date for the construction of the new parliament buildings; 3. A statement of the work to be done not covered by contracts now let (a) on the construction, fitting and furnishing of the new parliament buildings; (b) on the laying out of grounds, etc., consequent on the construction of the said buildings.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

By Mr. Keith, on Friday—To ask the attorney-general: Is it the intention of the government to enforce the coal mines regulation act amendment act of 1890?

By Mr. Anderson, on Monday—To ask the chief commissioner: How many preemption claims to the public land were recorded during the years 1892 and 1893, and what is the acreage of the same?

American News.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—By Saturday evening next the exhibits at the Midwinter fair will be well in place. It is the purpose of the management to make the show on that evening memorable. The incandescent light system, which includes the outlining of all the buildings with rows of lights. Accentuating the back architectural features will then be carried out. It was proposed to close the exposition gates at five o'clock during the installation of exhibits and the electrical works, but as a courtesy to the concessionaires an extension to ten o'clock was made until the regular day and night system is put in. The visiting Chicago journalists were entertained to-day at the Mining camp, and the fandango was danced for their special benefit.

To grow old gracefully, one must live temperately, calmly, methodically; be interested in all that is going on in the world; be cheerful, happy, and contented, and above all, keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

THE GREAT HEALER.

Strong Hope Instead of Blank Despair.

Light Beams Where Darkness Reigned.

Paine's Celery Compound and Its Work the Topic of Conversation Everywhere.

The great healer! The wonderful life restorer! The marvellous banisher of disease! Such are the expressions that come from every city, town and village in Canada where Paine's celery compound has been used. No other human agency has ever conferred such widespread and lasting blessings on suffering humanity in this or any other land.

Paine's celery compound has opened up to millions on this continent a short, safe and pleasant avenue to the coveted realm of health, which formerly was seldom reached by the sick and diseased. The great healer and wonderful restorer has established strong and firm hope in hearts once filled with dismal despair; it has caused a glorious light to beam where blackness and darkness formerly reigned.

What does all this imply? What are the results to men and women? It means infinitely more than can be expressed in one brief article; the results are so wonderful and marvellous that the best physicians are astonished and now convinced that there exists an agency which, in the future, they can use to advantage in their practice. Owing to the almost miraculous curative powers of Paine's celery compound, we have daily proof of the grave being robbed of its prey; wives restored to husbands and children; husbands saved from death and made strong to provide for those dependent on them, and children raised from beds of suffering and given back to loving parents.

Is there in the history of our nation any record of work that will compare with what has been done by Paine's celery compound? Facts and experience prove that there never has existed any agency that has produced like benefits for our people. Notwithstanding this, there are unprincipled men to be found in some parts of Canada who, for the sake of extra money profit will recommend sufferers (when Paine's celery compound is asked for) to try something else they represent as being just as good.

Ah! sufferers, this is the fatal rock on which many lives are shipwrecked and lost. That false assertion, just as good, is never uttered from a sincere heart for your welfare. As the Sirens (mentioned in ancient mythology) lured men into their power by the charms of their ravishing and entrancing music, so, at the present hour, are scores of men and women lured by false representations and honeyed words into buying the something represented to be just as good.

Happily, all dealers are not alike; there are thousands in our midst who are in business and who work on true business principles. If a dealer tries to take advantage of you by asking you to take something else instead of Paine's celery compound, leave his store at once, and patronize one of his neighbors and his rival, who will give you what you ask for.

Remember well that when you make up your mind to use Paine's celery compound your life depends upon it, and no other medicine can meet your condition. It is wisdom on your part to follow the example and the advice of thousands of those who have given their strong and clear testimony in favor of the earth's best medicine.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Premier Crispi will ask the chamber, immediately after the opening of the session, to grant an increase of 500,000 lire credit for the public safety.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—General Kirchoff, who some time ago shot Dr. Harch, sub-editor of the Tageblatt, has been decorated with a high honor. The shooting of Harch was caused by an article published in the Tageblatt telling of the alleged elopement of Kirchoff's daughter with a servant. Kirchoff went to Harch's house and wanted him to sign a paper calling himself a scoundrel and a liar. The editor refused, whereupon Kirchoff drew a revolver and fired two shots at him, one of which wounded him slightly. Harch afterwards was fined 1,000 marks and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing the article.

London, Feb. 1.—The Daily News refers editorially to the Pall Mall Gazette's editorial about Mr. Gladstone's alleged intention to resign as a "silly hoax," an "essay on thought reading," a "practical joke" and "a great indiscretion."

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes a letter from the emperor to Chancellor von Caprivi on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his majesty's birthday. In this his majesty says: "Serious thoughts have occurred to me on entering a new year of life, and memory reveals the solemn day when I entered the army twenty-five years ago. I have received manifold proofs of the faithful love of the German people, but the sincerest satisfaction is afforded me by the special increased joyful sympathy displayed by all patriotic hearts through the visit to Berlin of the statesman who is highly deserving of the emperor of the empire. I thank all, trusting in the peaceful and prosperous development of the Fatherland."

London, Jan. 31.—Mails from the Cameroons give some additional details of the recent mutiny of native police in that colony against the German authorities. The uprising is said to have been caused by the sub-governor's order that the wives of several native policemen be flogged. The order had hardly been executed before the disturbances began. A force of police broke into the government house and shot down the judge, whom they mistook for the sub-governor. The judge died within a few hours.

Asthma Cured

By Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain. Price, 50 cents and $1, of druggists and by mail. Trial package to convince the most sceptical, free. Address Dr. R. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn.

American Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 31.—There was an approach to stagnation at the stock exchange to-day, only a little over 119,000 shares having changed hands. About the opening of business the prices were higher, except for Union Pacific stock which was depreciated on sales for London account. It was reported that the stock and junior mortgage holders would have to be prepared to make on sales for London account. It was reorganization plan. An assessment of anywhere from $10 to $25 is looked for on the stock which fell to 19 7-8, a decline of 1 1-4 per cent. London sold between five and six thousand shares. Distilling and cattle feeding was another weak stock, the refusal of the house to increase the tax on whiskey having caused a decline from 26 7-8 to 25 1-8 on sales of 11,385 shares. The general list outside the stocks named advanced anywhere from 1-4 to 3 3-8, Delaware & Hudson leading. This stock sold up to 135 7-8 on the publication of the preliminary report of 1893, which shows nearly 20 2-4 per cent. earned on the stock. Railway and business matters, according to some authorities, are looking up in the South, and Southern securities respond readily to buying orders. The changes in the active stocks, outside of these mentioned, were slight. The dullness was a disappointment, as it was thought in certain quarters that the enormous subscriptions to the new Government loan would start up speculation at once. In the last half hour of trading the market was firmer than at any other time of the day. The closing was firm with prices 1-8 to 3 5-8 per cent. above to-day's finals. Closing bids: Atchison, 12 1-8; Burlington & Quincy, 76 5-8; Canada Southern, 51 1-8; Canadian Pacific, 70 7-8; Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati, 37 1-2; Delaware, Lackawana, 166; Erie, 15 1-4; Wells Fargo, 124; Great Northern preferred, 102 1-2; Lake Shore, 127 3-4; Louisville & Nashville, 47 7-8; Missouri Pacific, 24 1-4; New York Central, 101 1-8; New England, 41 1-2; North American Co., 3 7-8; Northern Pacific, 4 1-4; Northern Pacific preferred, 17 3-8; Northwestern, 104 1-2; Oregon Navigation, 20; Oregon Improvement, 12 1-2; Pacific Mail, 18; Reading, 19 7-8; Rock Island, 67 5-8; Southern Pacific, 22; St. Paul, 59 1-4; Texas Pacific, 8 3-4; Union Pacific, 19 3-8; Western Union, 84 1-2. Bar silver, 87 1-8c per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1 1-2; foreign exchange, sterling, 4 85 1-2 for 60 days, 4.88 on demand; Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 104 1-4; Central Pacific firsts of 1895, 103 bid.

Kittie Fox of Fairhaven, Vt.

"When my daughter Kitty was about three years old, Eczema or Salt Rheum appeared on her face. It itched so badly she would

Scratch till it Bled

We had seven or eight doctors, without the least shadow of benefit. When Kitty had taken half a bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She was better, and when she had taken 1½ bottles she was perfectly cured and has shown

No Sign of Salt Rheum

For almost four years. 'Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town." WM. FOX, Williams Slate Mantel Works, Fair Haven, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 4 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria. m-w-3-f

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all disease arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

This is what is needed.....

A Food and Tonic Combined

.....and you have it in

STAMINAL.

You cannot help getting strength under the combined influence of the vital principle of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

The Citizens' Relief Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Monday, the 29th January, 1894, at the Board of Trade Rooms, earnestly request all employers of labor to inform them, either by letter or personally, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, or 3 and 5 p.m., at the City Hall, of the number of laborers they may be able to employ at the daily wage of $1.00.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

J. Horner & Co.

ARGYLE HOUSE

BARGAINS

FOR JANUARY.

14 yds Canton Flannel for $1.

7 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.

6 yds. White Flannel for $1.

14 yds. Flannelette for $1.

12 yds. Toweling for $1.

15 yds. White Calico for $1.

Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.

Women's Cashmere Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.

Children's Heavy Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.

Bed Comforts, 75c. each.

Grey Blankets, $2 a pair.

Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.

One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

J. Horner & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon," Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.

Yours etc.,
S. B. KELLY & Co.,
No. 24 Yates St.

j25-1m

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

W. J. STODDART,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,

Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 139 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS, - - Manager

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

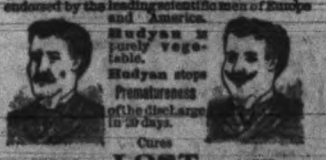
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. n19-tf

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Renovator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature Ejaculation in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature means impotency at the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, my agent will refund money free of charge.

Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
Agents for B.C.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well fitched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 42 Third street, Victoria.

AUCTION SALES.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

10 TONS GRANULATED SUGAR

Thursday February 1st, at 11 a. m.

on account of whom it may concern:

I am instructed to sell at the Outer Wharf:

EX "MIOWARA."

9 tons of Granulated Sugar from Ripple Creek, Queensland, damaged, marked LB in triangle.

EX "ARAWA."

9 tons of Granulated Sugar from Ripple Creek, Queensland, in good order, marked LBI in triangle.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

jan29

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

Customs Sale

Under instructions from A. R. Milne, Esq., collector, I will sell by public auction, at the Customs Warehouse, Wharf street, on

Wednesday, Feb. 7

at 11 o'clock a.m.

ABANDONED GOODS

481 PACKAGES CHINA WINES AND CORDIALS, various shipments, marks and numbers.

GOODS OVER TWO YEARS IN BONDED WAREHOUSE, various shipments, marks and numbers.

GOODS UNCLAIMED, various shipments, marks and numbers.

Full particulars will be published by catalogue.

At same time and place; for account of whom it may concern:

163 CASES CHINA WINE, duty paid.
15 CASES CHAMPAGNE.
8 CASES HUBS AND SPOKES.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Real Estate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 11 A.M.

By order of the Supreme Court of B.C.

INTESTATE ESTATE OF JOHN McDONALD.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, Victoria, Lot Six, Russell St. Victoria West, being a subdivision of acre lots 34, 36, and 38, Springfield, estate being part of section XXXI. Esquimalt District, together with cottage thereon.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Walls, Bastion Square, vendor's solicitor.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Everything depends upon the one word

JOHNSTON'S

If you get Fluid Beef without the Johnston you will be sadly disappointed. The only Fluid Beef you can depend on to impart strength is

Johnston's Fluid Beef

Take No Other.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education.

ATTENDANCE AND COST OF SCHOOLS

An Interesting Report by Inspector Burns—Inspector Wilson Deals With the Different Subjects Taught in the Schools.

Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, yesterday presented to the legislature the 22nd annual report of the public schools of the province to June 30th, 1893. The superintendent of education in his report says:

The records of the year show considerable increase in attendance, marked improvement in the condition of the schools, and satisfactory progress in the subjects of study prescribed. The whole number of schools in operation was 166, as follows: High schools, 4; graded schools, 16; rural schools, 140; ward schools, 6. The number of teachers and monitors employed was 267, an increase of 39 over that for the previous year. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 11,496, an increase of 723 over that for the previous year, and the average actual daily attendance was 7111.40, an increase of 884.30 for the same period. In cities the percentage of average attendance was 68.41, in rural districts 53.82, and for the entire province, 61.85. Each of these percentages show an increase over the record for the previous year, and is a very creditable showing, especially is this the case in the percentage of average attendance made by the whole province. The expenditure for education proper was as follows: Teachers' salaries, $174,847.33; incidental expenses of rural schools, $6374.10; education office, $9336.90.

The cost of each pupil based on enrollment was $16.57, and on average daily attendance, $26.79. Last year it was $14.91 and $25.79. Of the amount voted in the estimates for education proper during the year, $21,231.67 were unexpended.

The expenditure by the lands and works department for the construction of school houses, furniture, repairs and improvements was: School houses, $20,960.11; furniture, repairs, etc., for rural districts, $3537.78; total, $24,497.89.

The total expenditure by the government for all purposes of education during the year was: Education proper, $190,558.33; less refunds from city districts, $40,280.79; lands and works department, $24,497.89; total, $174,775.43.

The amount paid for salaries of teachers in city districts was $80,561.59. One-half of this amount ($40,280.79) has been paid into the provincial treasury by the city municipalities, being the refund required under the conditions of the "Public School Act, 1891."

The slight increase for the past year in the cost of each pupil on enrolment, as well as on average actual daily attendance, is mainly accounted for by the outbreak of smallpox shortly after the close of the previous school year. The feeling of unrest caused by the prevalence of this disease materially affected the attendance at the schools during the year.

Schedule of salaries of teachers on permanent staff during the year 1892-93:

1	Teacher at	$125	per month
2	"	120	"
1	"	115	"
11	"	100	"
5	"	90	"
2	"	85	"
1	"	80	"
10	"	75	"
19	"	70	"
8	"	65	"
55	"	60	"
22	"	55	"
98	"	50	"
242	Average monthly sal'y	$61.36	

Teachers on permanent staff for the year 1892-93:

Grade.	Males.	Fem's.
First class, Grade A	19	1
First class, Grade B	31	8
Second class, Grade A	11	15
Second class, Grade B	21	30
Third class, Grade A	16	32
Third class, Grade B	18	33
Length of service	..	3
Temporary	1	3
	117	125

In addition to the above number of teachers, there were employed 25 monitors at the rate of $40 per month. Other holders of temporary certificates filled positions as monitors.

The gradual growth of the schools, as well as the cost of maintaining the same, is fully shown by the record of attendance and expenditure given in the following exhibit:

Year.	Number of School Districts.	Average Daily Attend'ce.	Expenditure for Education Proper.
1872-73	25	575	$ 36,763 77
1873-74	37	767	35,287 59
1874-75	41	863	34,822 28
1875-76	41	984	44,506 11
1876-77	42	1,200	47,129 63
1877-78	45	1,295.50	43,334 01
1878-79	45	1,315.90	*22,110 70
1879-80	47	1,293.93	47,006 10
1880-81	48	1,395.86	46,990 49
1881-82	50	1,358.68	49,268 63
1882-83	59	1,383.00	50,850 62
1883-84	67	1,808.60	66,655 15
1884-85	74	2,089.74	71,151 52
1885-86	86	2,481.48	79,527 56
1886-87	95	2,873.38	88,521 08
1887-88	104	3,093.46	99,902 04
1888-89	109	3,481.14	108,190 59
1889-90	123	4,333.90	122,984 83
1890-91	141	5,134.91	136,901 73
1891-92	154	6,227.10	160,627 80
1892-93	168	7,111.40	190,558 33

*Half-year.

At the present time, the number of certificated teachers about equals the demand, and the prospects are that in the near future there will be a sufficient number of holders of certificates to enable the boards of trustees, in case of vacancies, to select from a large number of applicants. Those who have had little or no experience in teaching will doubtless find it difficult to secure appointments. It behooves those, therefore, who propose entering the profession of teaching to fit themselves for the work by utilizing every facility afforded them. We would suggest that it would be of great advantage to the inexperienced to spend as much time as possible in visiting orderly and well-conducted schools before undertaking active duties, in order to obtain a knowledge of the methods employed, the discipline observed, and in fact to learn how to manage a school.

The young woman of 16 or 18, and the young man of 18 or 20, who obtain certificates of qualification to teach and yet scarcely know the difference between a register and a recitation record book, or who cannot make out correctly the monthly and yearly reports required, are certainly not properly prepared for the profession.

It is eminently necessary for the teacher to have a good educational standing, but it is equally important that he have a good knowledge of everything required for the proper management of a school.

Inspector Wilson, in his report, says:

"The division of the work of supervision made last year, in consequence of the appointment of another inspector, necessarily limits the application of my report to a part of the school system. The schools in the four chief cities were visited both by Inspector Burns and myself, but there was about an equal division of the work of inspecting the schools in rural districts.

"The schools have been generally well managed, perhaps better than in any former year. If occasional harshness still lingers it is, I trust, soon to give place to modes that improve and elevate character. It would be wrong to suppose that every teacher is a good disciplinarian, or that good order is to be found everywhere in the schools, but, on the other hand, commendable regularity and punctuality, ready compliance with the regulations, and well sustained interest in school work, may very properly be claimed as characteristics of our schools. With respect to the various studies pursued, and to the progress therein, general remarks are submitted.

Inspector Burns says:

"In this, my first year of inspectoral work, I have endeavored to make myself acquainted with the teachers and their work—with the difficulties under which they labor, and with the necessities of the country, rather than to suggest changes which, even if useful, the peculiar circumstances of a district might render it difficult to carry out successfully. It is a recognized fact that although the essential principles of true education are unalterable, yet the mode of carrying them out must vary with the requirements of each country and province.

"Being well acquainted with the systems adopted in England and in Ontario, and with the progress made in those places, it was but natural for me to compare in my mind the schools which I was visiting with those I had seen elsewhere, and it has been an agreeable surprise to me to find that British Columbia is in no degree behind in the average attainments of the pupils of the public schools, or in the faithful work done in them by the teachers. It would be absurd to expect, in our high and graded schools of a few years' standing, all the appliances of a literary and scientific kind which have been collected in similar schools in England, founded hundreds of years ago, rejoicing perhaps in the possession of rich endowments and valuable libraries, or even to compare them with those of Ontario which have been in active operation for many years past, and have been cordially supported by public feeling in that province, as well as aided by the moral influence of several universities. It is not too much, however, to say that our schools are also doing excellent work, are constantly improving, and are daily becoming a more important factor in educating the children of this province.

"The progress made by the schools is perhaps most apparent in the rural districts where, though the teachers are somewhat isolated from all advice or assistance, and hindered by the irregular attendance of some of their pupils, yet, with increasing success, they continue to urge their pupils along the road of learning. The truth of this statement is evident from the fact that the number of candidates who are capable of passing the high school entrance examination, after being taught in our rural schools only, is continually increasing, while the examination papers set are fully as difficult as those given to similar candidates in other provinces. It would be well if our teachers kept more in mind the utility of such examinations as those held by the department; whether the pupil can attend the high school or not, the curriculum of studies for entrance is such, that no one can be a successful candidate without a knowledge of the elements of a good English education; and the desire to be successful at the trial, if it can be attempted, is in itself a powerful incentive to study. Unfortunately, some of our teachers argue that such preparation is useless, because many of their pupils cannot possibly attend a high school, or perhaps may not be able to be present at the examination. Such arguments are absurd. As well might the steersman of a difficult passage refuse to obey the pilot's orders to steer straight for some mountain in the distance, because the ship could never reach it, or because his port lay many miles nearer than it, and so prefer to keep his ship on no fixed course whatever, thus taking a less direct route, possibly with greater risk of danger to his vessel. The course of study laid down is selected by our educational pilots with the design of keeping the pupil off the dangerous rocks and shoals which beset his voyage on the sea of learning, or, in other words, with the intention of requiring neatness and accuracy in work—of preventing careless and indifferent study—of encouraging reasoning rather than mere memorizing. Surely these habits are worth attaining by everyone who desires to succeed in this life, and the formation of them should be the object aimed at by those to whom the education of our children is entrusted.

"Although the average attendance of the children of this province is very high, yet one of the chief difficulties in the path of our teachers is, as mentioned above, irregularity of attendance. This too often occurs at the very time when learning is becoming a pleasure rather than a labor—when the drudgery of clearing the land is finished, and the first crop from the field so laboriously cleared is about to be obtained. Still, it is a pleasure to find that, at many of our schools, there are in attendance pupils beyond the legal school age, who are striving to fit themselves for their life-work by taking advantage of opportunities of improvement which perhaps they did not have in their earlier days. Such a desire to improve is of the highest credit to them, and deserves the greatest commendation and assistance from trustees and teachers.

"It is gratifying also to note an increasing desire on the part of parents that their children should obtain a good education; and the presence of a school in any district seems in many cases to induce a better class of settlers to reside there—that is to say, settlers who desire the mental and moral, as well as the material, improvement of their children. If the good will and sympathy of such parents can be gained, the teachers will find their arduous and often monotonous labor much lightened, as well as feel that they are aided in all good work by the assistance of those whose influence with their pupils is greater than their own.

"It is not surprising to find our teachers often disheartened at the results achieved, and frequently feeling as if the greater part of their time and labor is wasted. The progress of their classes seems to be slow, and so little good work appears to have been done by the end of the term, that the question arises in the mind of the conscientious teacher whether any advance at all has been made. Here it may be well to remark—it is better that progress should be slow if real, that the education given should not be one-sided, and that no false ideas of advancement should be given to the pupils or to their parents, as such unfounded expectations must lead to nothing but disappointment to them and annoyance to the teacher, when an examination or some failure shows, too late, the fallacy of such empty claims to knowledge. The fact that many teachers are thus disheartened is, when looked at in its true light, a most gratifying one, for it shows that there are some whose whole heart is in their work. We would remind them that if any improvement has been made, their efforts have not been useless; that as the children of to-day will, in a few years hence, be the acting men and women of British Columbia, so the future of the country is in their hands, for 'the character of a nation is determined by the character of the individuals composing it,' and the moulding of this character is a large part of the duty devolving upon them.

"Viewing education as a matter of such paramount importance, there are some points to which we desire to draw the attention of our fellow-workers, and would earnestly ask them never to forget that school is merely a place of preparation, and that its chief advantage to the pupils is not so much in the lessons themselves, however valuable they may be, as in the habits of study or attention thereby formed; of cleanliness and order there learned; of obedience, punctuality and forethought there required; and of temperance and morality, there implanted into their very nature. Thus it is evident that the mode of learning and the thoroughness with which it is done should occupy special attention. Let the teacher explain the method of preparing the work, and short lessons, thoroughly known and understood, will be found of more advantage than long lessons imperfectly learned or explained. The former produce habits of careful and precise thought, whereas the latter only increase the pupil's natural tendency to slovenliness in work, a habit which will grow and strengthen with every repetition. Nor can we omit to remark that it would be advisable for some of our teachers to give more notice to the condition in which the work is presented to them, such as the irregularity with which the exercise is put down, the improper arrangement of the problem solved, the untidy appearance of the paper or slate, the scribbling on the books—all these should be remarked upon by the teacher, as well as the errors in the exercises themselves.

"The appearance of the schoolroom should also occupy more attention than is sometimes given to it. In a few cases the decorations of holiday times are left to fade, and to fall gradually, until replaced by those of the next half year; maps and blinds may be kept in better order by a few tacks and a little trouble; the books and other school apparatus can be brightened by being cleared of dust and arranged in something like order. These things may appear trivial, but they have a certain, though unconscious, influence on the pupils attending the school; and it is always noticeable that teachers who are themselves neglectful in regard of their own personal appearance, and that, on the contrary, when the room is bright and pleasant, the pupils are also clean and tidy. It is quite possible to judge of the character of the work done in the school by the appearance of the outside of the building; litter and rubbish swept out but left lying around the doors, paper scattered about the grounds, broken fences and windows, are sure marks by which the quality of the work done within the walls can be estimated.

"Again, the habits of prompt obedience and punctuality, of regard for the feelings of others, which are necessarily learned in a well-managed schoolroom, are certainly of too evident advantage in after life to need that we should urge our teachers to require their observance by the pupils. A few teachers, however, consider these as minor matters in comparison with lessons learned or exercises written, and provided that a certain amount of work is done by the pupils they do not care to insist on prompt obedience, punctuality, or politeness of behavior. Let our teachers be themselves obedient to the laws which govern our schools—punctual in their attendance, polite in their behavior, and they then will have a right to ask that their pupils imitate them in these matters. If such lessons are learned in youth it is impossible to estimate the value of them in 'after years, both to the individual and the nation.

"Lastly, habits of temperance and morality can be always inculcated by the teacher, not necessarily in formal lessons, but in modes far more effective, namely, by occasional remarks, for which our text books furnish ample opportunities to anyone desiring to use them, and especially by the example set before the children by one to whom they should look up to as worthy of imitation in every respect. Which of us do not remember in later years a casual remark made by a teacher on some subject, whereas the formal lesson itself has faded from our memory. Surely, then, it becomes our teachers to be careful that every word and action of theirs tends towards urging their pupils to lead a moral life, and to see that neither by example nor by precept they shall ever give one man or woman cause to regret having been under their influence during the impressionable years of childhood.

"In these remarks I have endeavored to address myself through you to the teachers, and to put into general statements some of the good and bad points which have come under my observation, as well as some of the remarks made to me by others during my visits. I have done this, not with the object of merely writing a report, but with the earnest hope that encouragement may be given and errors or omissions corrected. It is said of a great general that he once remarked to his officers after a review that he did not care about the men, so long as he had for leaders officers who knew their duty, the men would do their part well. We may certainly say the same in regard to our schools; there is an abundance of excellent material in our children to produce good and faithful workers, but good leaders are required. It is seldom that one has a more critical or watchful audience than the children of a school. Very few have a keener insight into character than they have, or can more readily distinguish between the one who is a true teacher and the one who only 'keeps school.' We trust that this latter class will shortly be an 'extinct species,' as then only will teaching be recognized as a profession which requires the putting forth of the highest efforts of mind and thought of which man is capable—as one deserving of the best wishes, assistance and co-operation of all good citizens, and as too important in its results to be made the ground of political or religious strife.

"Before concluding these remarks, I feel that it is but right for me to express the obligations I am under to all the trustees and teachers whom I have met in British Columbia for their kind assistance, thus causing me to look back upon my first year's work as pleasant and instructive to myself, and to hope at the same time that it has enabled me to become more competent to fulfil the responsible duties with which I have been entrusted."

The first high school established in the province was opened in Victoria in August, 1876. During that year it had an enrolment of 60 pupils. At the present time there are 118 pupils in attendance, under the charge of three teachers.

The second high school was opened in New Westminster in August, 1884. The whole number of pupils attending during the first year was 40. This school at the present writing is under the charge of two teachers, with 54 pupils on the registers.

In May, 1886, a high school was established in Nanaimo, but the school was in operation not quite two months prior to the summer vacation; the number of pupils enrolled during that period was only 12. Thus far during the present school year 37 pupils are enrolled. The average attendance has not yet demanded the appointment of an assistant teacher.

A high school was opened in Vancouver in January, 1890, and during the first session 42 pupils were in attendance. At the present time this school is under the charge of five teachers, with 107 pupils on the registers.

It will thus be observed that there are 316 pupils attending these the four highest public institutions of learning in the province.

Although authority has been vested for some years in the boards of trustees having control of these schools to exact fees from pupils attending them, yet up to the present time each school has been free to all, who, having passed the required entrance examination, desire to take a course of instruction in the more advanced branches of study.

The high schools at present form the apex of our school system, and each year give evidence of satisfactory work.

Of those whose judgment has any weight in forming public opinion, there are scarcely any who doubt the propriety and even necessity of providing from the public funds a free education in elementary branches. There are a few, however, who object to the givng of a free instruction in the secondary or more advanced branches. Schools, like other institutions, should be judged by their results. It can certainly be shown that the educational interests of the province have been directly benefited by these higher institutions of learning. Each year pupils leave these schools to enter upon the active duties of life, and by the instruction received in them are better and more practically prepared for the calling of their choice, whether they follow agricultural, mechanical, mercantile or professional pursuits.

At each annual examination of candidates for certificates of certificates of qualification to teach, held since 1876, pupils from these schools have been successful. It is indeed creditable to our high schools that a considerable number of their pupils have obtained the highest—that is, first-class—certificates, and also that many have succeeded in the next grades.

Of the 275 teachers now employed in the schools over 100 have received instruction in these schools. Hence the usefulness of these secondary institutions of learning must be apparent. The past history of our high schools shows that they have been of incalculable benefit to the province.

The report contains reports from the different public school boards and a lot of statistical information.

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NO. 217.

A BY-LAW

A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 26th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

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1894.

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Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

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B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jal6 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy12 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, R.R.R. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, scribe E.
1-19

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Tableaux by children. Singing interspersed by favorite amateurs.
Admission 25 cents. j20-td

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There will be a Mass Meeting of the WORKINGMEN of Victoria, in the City Hall, on
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Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock—to discuss matters bearing on Labor Questions in the Province.

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MISCELLANEOUS

CENTURY DICTIONARY—Any person having a Century Dictionary (6 vols.) which can be bought cheap, can find a purchaser by writing to "Lexicon," Times office. j31

WILLIAM MOSS, who failed to join the Schooner Sancy Bass, is hereby notified that his effects are at E. B. Marvin & Co's., Wharf Street. jan30-3t

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The Daily Times.

THE IMPORTANT POINT.

Mr. Kitchen's reply to Mr. McLagan is quite conclusive and circumstantial. It is evident that Mr. McLagan looked at the copy of the Public Accounts for 1893 at the time mentioned, else he would not have quoted it in correction of Mr. Kitchen's statements. But that is a minor point. The fact most worthy of attention is that Premier Davie was cerumbulating the province with the Public Accounts volume, which had not yet been placed before the legislative assembly. This was an undoubted breach of the privileges of the House, and it is passing strange to find the leader of the government committing this offence, when he has upon other occasions shown himself so great a stickler for "privilege." He tries to take shelter behind the idea that Dominion government reports are made public without the formality of submission to parliament, conveniently ignoring the fact that this is done under an order of parliament expressly allowing it. The legislative assembly has issued no such order that we know of. The Times for one would have no objection to the passage of such an order, provided the reports were made accessible to all parties simultaneously, as is done at Ottawa. It is manifestly both irregular and unfair that one man—even though he be the premier—should be able to consult and quote a report to which others have no access. There can be no doubt as to the correctness of the charge that Mr. Davie in his dealings with this Public Accounts volume ignored the privileges and authority of the House. However, this is not the first time he has acted as if he were a law unto himself, and it is altogether likely that he will continue so to act while the province is unfortunate enough to have him in the leadership of the government.

THE WILSON MEASURE.

The Wilson tariff bill will pass the House of Representatives without any material change in the tariff provisions. Though the income tax bill and the internal revenue bill form part of the general revenue scheme, they are of purely domestic interest, while the measure relating to the tariff concerns not only the people of the States but outsiders, and especially Canadians. Those features of the bill in which this country is most directly interested have not been altered since its introduction. Free coal and free lumber, with a considerable reduction on various agricultural duties, would mean a large amount of advantage to producers in Canada as well as to many of our neighbors. Of course if the Wilson bill passes the Senate and becomes law the Canadian tariff will be amended so as to give practical reciprocity in some of the commodities mentioned. That, in fact, is provided for already and would need no further action by our parliament. Will the Wilson bill get through the Senate unchanged? At present it would seem rather rash to offer any positive prediction on that point. The Democratic majority in the Senate is small, and it may be that the local interests which almost succeeded in securing changes in the bill in the House of Representatives, will work more effectively among the Senators. We may expect that the decision will not be long postponed, for it is quite probable that the Senate will take less time than the House for the consideration of the bill. If there should be material amendments made in the Senate the usual process of reconsideration and conference will have to be gone through, in which case the period of uncertainly will be lengthened. If the bill finally becomes law in its present form it will undoubtedly have the effect of increasing trade between the two countries, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Toronto Globe: Men who believe they have a mission to regenerate or purify public life are usually anxious to get their views before the people, and it is natural that they should be so. They are convinced of the indestructible truth of their principles and of the falsity of those which they propose to destroy, and are solicitous to expose them to the full blaze of day, to attract criticism of them, and to have plenty of opportunities of defending and expounding them. Not so this remarkable Protestant Protective Association. Take care, says the grand president, in effect, lest the true mission and purpose of our visit be ascertained. An association whose guiding principle is stealth may call itself Protestant, but stealth is not a characteristic of Protestantism. Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion are as much the native atmosphere of Protestantism as is the open Bible. The Reformation was not established by signing false names and concealment of principles. Luther did not nail his 95 theses on the doors of Wittenberg Church by night and then leave it to be guessed who affixed them there. The association's methods are not Protestant, and neither are they British. The reforms which one by one have increased the long roll of freedom were not accomplished by cautious lest the objects aimed at should be ascertained by the world, nor by signing false names nor misdescriptions, and this was true even when the block was the reward of fidelity and steadfastness to principle.

Italy is paying rather dearly for the privilege of pulling Germany's chestnuts from the fire. Her financial position is thus described by George Rutledge Gibson, who writes from Naples:

The fate of Italy hangs in the balance. People here realize that the situation is desperate, and they pin their hope, if not their faith, to Crispi, the new Premier; but too much is expected of him, and a war or a revolution may result from the discontent which exists, but which is, for the moment, subordinated to the vain hope that Crispi can perform some financial legerdemain that will change the balance sheet. The taxes are something fearful to contemplate. In writing you 18 months ago from Venice I related some amazing examples of taxation there. I may add now that the farmers pay to the state an annual tax equal to 45 per cent. of their estimated incomes. The standing army here represents 4 per cent. of the entire population, while in Germany it is only 1 per cent. Germany has 50,000,000 of population and Italy 30,000,000; the war footing the number of men who may be called out in Italy is 900,000 more than in Germany. It looks to me as if this army would either have to fight or disband pretty soon.

REPLY TO MR. McLAGAN.

To the Editor: I have of late ignored anything appearing in the Vancouver World, but as Mr. McLagan, the manager of that paper, has used your columns to attack me, I think it only right that I should over my own signature, state what I did say, which was "that several days before the Chilliwack meeting I saw the public accounts in the possession of Mr. McLagan," and afterwards said "it was at Maple Ridge that Mr. McLagan had the public accounts (1892-3) in his hands and was perusing them." He went so far as to open out the leaf where "revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1893" (16D) is stated, and in a triumphant manner called my attention to the fact as to the revenue for 1892-3 as quoted by Mr. Davie, I having quoted revenue for 1891-2, the latest public accounts I could quote from. I shall take no further notice of this matter, unless reiterated by some one whose statements command more respect than those of Mr. McLagan.

THOS. E. KITCHEN.

Victoria, Feb. 1.

Pigeons in His Hat.

It cannot be said that the wrath which is just now filling the breasts of the members of the official board of St. Catherine's colored Methodist church of New Rochelle is measureless, because they have themselves mentioned $25 as the amount they are willing to pay to gratify it. But it is righteous and richly deserved wrath, and every good, law-abiding citizen will hope that they may get their money's worth of satisfaction. And in these hard times one ought to get a lot of satisfaction for $25.

This amount the colored brethren in Zion offer to pay "to any person furnishing information leading to the arrest of the person or persons who turned two pigeons and a duck loose in that church on last Sunday evening."

It seems that special dedicatory services had been announced to be held in the new church edifice, on Anderson street, and a particular effort had been made to secure the attendance of the Isellus, Granzebacks, Lamkiens and other prominent white people. Pastor Johnson was expected to outdo himself in eloquence. Every seat in the house, excepting a few directly under the pastor's desk, was filled a few minutes before the services were to begin, when three young white men entered and were escorted up the aisle. One of them wore a shiny silk hat and continued to wear it even after he had taken his seat at the pastor's very feet. Brother Swan, with all the politeness for which his kindhearted race is so justly celebrated, discreetly called the young man's attention to what he supposed was an oversight. The young man replied that he had been raised by the Quakers, who sit covered in church. Brother Swan pointed out that this was not a Quaker assemblage and that those present would not understand the religious scruples prompting the young man's act, but would be apt to consider it an evidence of impudent disrespect. To this the young man sadly but firmly replied that he would rather go out than take off his hat. So Brother Swan regretfully escorted him toward the door.

Now, mark how undeserved was the consideration shown this miscreant—how unlike the staid and decorous behaviour of a member of the Society of Friends his conduct! Just before reaching the door he turned to the curious congregation, and in mock politeness removed his hat and made a ceremonious bow. Then was disclosed the true reason why he had kept his hat on—the true reason why he was there at all, in fact. Out of the hat popped two wild pigeons and made a dash for the nearest lamps. Smash went the globes and down dropped the oil bowls, scattering malodorous kerosene over the floor and adjacent worshippers. On went the frightened birds, smashing the other lamps at the imminent risk of setting the house on fire, dipping in mad flight through the feathers and flowers of the ladies' headgear, and easily eluding the frantic efforts of the church deacons and elders to stop them.

It would be gratifying to be able to relate that the miscreant's two companions warmly denounced his act and did what they could to show that there was no conspiracy to create a disturbance. But the action of one of them must forever preclude any such charitable view of the case. When the excitement caused by the pigeons was at its height one of these abettors of mischief slyly unbuttoned his overcoat and dropped a live and very indignant duck upon the floor. Even a chicken could hardly have caused or led its would-be captors a livelier chase. It first flew quacking upon the pulpit and then darted hither and thither under the now generally empty benches.

Before it was caught the pigeons had smashed the last lamp, leaving the church in darkness and the congregation outside. In the confusion the creators thereof escaped. But by candle light the church officials finally ejected the birds and held a meeting at which they offered the reward aforesaid. And the people of New Rochelle, without regard to the color of their complexions or of their religious belief, hope that the offenders may get their just deserts.—N. Y. World.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Paris, Jan. 31.—In an interview Dr. Herz, who fled to England to escape the consequences of his connection with the Panama canal frauds, says that unless his extradition can be arranged by to-morrow he will publish all the documents in his possession. Startling revelations are expected if this be done.

London, Jan. 31.—Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, in speaking at Manchester this evening, emphasized the necessity of immediate organization, as he said the general election would be on soon. The Duke of Norfolk also in addressing a meeting at Dorking referred to the approaching elections.

London, Jan. 31.—The Central News says that the Irish members of the house of commons are seriously concerned, and the leaders deem it their duty, under certain conditions, to force the situation. Right Hon. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, was expected to make some statements concerning the intentions of Mr. Gladstone in Dunfermline this evening, but his only reference was a remark upon the unexampled decency of the opposition, who reckoned upon breaking down the health and powers of the prime minister and driving him to retirement.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—10.30 p.m.—A bulletin issued this afternoon states that the czar's pulse is firm and regular. The inflammation of the lung has entirely disappeared.

Vienna, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish steamship Mi has been burned in the Black sea. The captain and twenty of the others on board her perished; four were saved. The date of the disaster is not given.

London, Jan. 31.—A life buoy and a piece of wood, marked "Afon Cefni," have been picked up on one of the Scilly islands. The British bark Afon Cefni, commanded by Captain Hughes, sailed from Swansea on January 5th for San Francisco.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Merlino, a most notorious anarchist, and the colleague of Cipriani and Malatesta, was arrested at the public gardens in Naples to-day, disguised as a priest. The Italian police have been trying to get hold of him since 1883. He is believed to have passed much of his time in France. Papers influenced by Premier Crispi recently asserted that France was using Merlino as an agent to incite the Sicilians to revolt.

American News.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Judge Brentano will this afternoon hear arguments on the motion for a new trial of Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison. The attorneys for the condemned man, who insist upon his insanity, seem determined to leave no stone unturned to prevent his suffering the penalty of his crime on the scaffold. If the motion for a new trial is denied, as seems certain, the case will be taken to the supreme court and a writ of supersedeas asked for. This may delay the execution for a year. Meanwhile the murderer is growing fat on prison fare, and the prison officials, by whom he is closely watched, are unanimous in expressing the opinion that he is just as sane as any of his fellow prisoners. He has, however, a decidedly wicked temper, and is closely watched for fear he should attempt to commit suicide.

Milwaukee, Feb. 1.—Ex-President Keacher of the defunct South Side Savings bank, who stole a million dollars of deposits, representing in the main the savings of poor people, and who was a week ago convicted of wrecking the institution, will be taken to Waupun penitentiary to-night, a week's respite having been granted him in order that he might arrange his business affairs. If his conduct in the institution is such as to entitle him to the good conduct commutation, he will serve three years and nine months of the five years' sentence imposed by Judge Clemenson. Many of his friends have advised him not to persist in the appeal to the supreme court, as they regard his sentence as decidedly light in view of the magnitude of his offense. Amongst a certain class Keetting was very popular, and these are inclined to sympathize with him in his afflictions. Among the poorer element, however, and particularly among the hundreds who are reduced to penury by the ex-banker's wrecking operations, there is much indignation over the sentence imposed. Under the statutes Keetting might have received a ten years' sentence with a fine of $5,000 attached.

Boston, Feb. 1.—Margaret Kane was found guilty yesterday of putting paris green in whiskey and giving it to Ellen Kane, her mother-in-law, to drink, with intent to kill. She was sentenced by Judge Lilly in the superior criminal court to seven years in prison at Sherbrooke.

New York, Feb. 1.—A morning paper has made a complete poll of the United States senate on the question of the Wilson tariff bill and income tax measure. The result shows that 36 Republicans oppose the tariff bill in any form, seven Democrats and two Populists oppose the bill in its present form. Democrats in favor of the bill, 37; Populists, 2. Four Republicans are in favor of the income tax act (made a separate measure); 23 Democrats are in favor of it and three Populist senators will vote for the measure; 24 Republicans and 10 Democrats oppose the income tax; 10 Republicans and a Democrat are noncommittal.

COAL OUTPUT.

A Slight Increase During January—Prospects Brightening.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1.—The shipments of coal for the past month from the mines of the New Vancouver Coal company and Wellington show a slight increase over the previous month. The shipments were as follows: New Vancouver Coal Co., 21,478 tons and Wellington, 25,705. The exertions of the former company, in their prospecting undertaking at Northfield, has resulted in their meeting with success. The seam of the famous New Wellington coal has developed into a fine workable thickness of six feet, with every indication of it being continued as far as it will be worked. It must be borne in mind that there is no coal equal to the above that enters the San Francisco market from the coast. Brighter things are now looked forward to, and with the duty off coal there is every prospect that the New Vancouver Coal company largely increasing their output.

At an early hour this morning Mr. D. Dailey and Mrs. Lucy Brien were united in marriage by the Rev. Father Lohrey, at the Catholic church on Wallace street, in the presence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Both parties are very popular, and they have the good wishes of the whole community. The newly married couple returned to the home of the bride, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, after which they left for California, via Victoria, where they will spend the honeymoon.

The choir of St. Andrew's gave a delightful social in the school room last evening in honor of their anniversary.

At a meeting of the Nanaimo board of trade a committee consisting of Dr. Praeger, G. Morris and W. R. Leighton was appointed to draw up a memorial urging the provincial government to erect suitable buildings for government purposes in this city at an early date.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Divisional Court, consisting of Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., McCreight and Drake, J. J., heard the appeal in Foot & Carter vs. Mason & Prior yesterday afternoon. This was an appeal from the ex parte order made by Mr. Justice Crease extending the time limited by an order of Mr. Justice Drake for the plaintiff to give security for the costs of the action, otherwise the action should be dismissed. Security was not given within the extended time.

W. J. Taylor for the defendants contended that there is no jurisdiction to vary by an ex parte order the order made upon summons and that the order of Mr. Justice Crease made no provision for dismissing the action.

Mr. Walls for the plaintiffs submitted that the order appealed from was good. Even if it is held not good no question can now be raised as to giving a bond under that order as it is now appealed from. The plaintiffs are now prepared to give the security if the court extended the time. The court ordered that upon payment by the plaintiffs of the costs of this appeal and of the defendants' motion to review the ex parte order and upon giving the security under the first order within 48 hours, the plaintiffs be at liberty to proceed, otherwise the action shall be dismissed with costs.

The full court yesterday gave judgment in the action of Jackson vs. Jackson & Mylius. The subject of the appeal has already been given by the Times. Mr. Helmcken for the respondent contended that the denial of the partnership in the pleadings was not a good denial of the partnership as alleged in the statement of claim. Paragraph 2 of the statement of claim reads: "The defendants entered into partnership as watchmakers and jewellers on the 22nd day of April for a period of five years." Paragraph 1 of the statement of defense of the defendant, Celia Mylius, reads: "The defendant denies that on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1891, or at any other time since, she entered into partnership with the defendant Alexander James Jackson, as alleged in paragraph 2 of the statement of claim." The court held that the defendant by her pleading was precluded from denying partnership and reduced the amount of the present judgment from $12,043 to $5,270, no costs to either party, Mr. Justice McCreight dissenting, holding that the defence was good and holding that the judgment should be set aside.

Mr. Gregory for the appellant then intimated that he would like a written judgment, as the case would probably be taken to the supreme court of Canada.

Mr. Justice Drake is to-day holding county court. There are on the list seven defended cases, five adjourned summonses, four garnishee summonses, 31 judgment summonses and 18 adjourned judgment summonses.

The divisional court, consisting of Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice McCreight, is hearing the argument to-day in Gabriel vs. Mesher. This is an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Walkem made in chambers refusing the defendant's application to fix a day of trial. The action was held in January, 1893, before Mr. Justice Crease and a common jury and verdict given for the plaintiff for $3,500. The defendant moved before the divisional court for a new trial, which was granted and the plaintiff ordered to pay the costs of the appeal as a condition precedent for the new trial. The costs of the appeal have not been paid and it was on this ground that Mr. Justice Walkem refused to fix a day for a new trial. Hon. Theodore Davie, Q. C., for the plaintiff, contended that the order of the divisional court was admittedly erroneous—it was against the practice of the courts to impose costs on a successful plaintiff, and it had never been done, not even where a verdict had been obtained by trickery. He cited a case in which a verdict had been obtained by fraud, and the court had subsequently set it aside without the payment of costs. The courts will not perpetuate an erroneous order, and that is what the defendant is asking in this case. Mr. Helmcken, for the defendant, submitted that the order of the divisional court is binding, and as Mr. Justice Walkem's order is in accordance with it the court cannot interfere. The case is still going on.

Brief Locals.

—The C. P. R. began running its local train into Seattle from Vancouver to-day.

—The amateurs who are to present the opera Mikado will hold a rehearsal this evening at the Victoria Music Studio, Government street.

—If you are still drinking China tea alone you are paying for a much inferior article to our English blends or Indo-Ceylon blends. Victoria Tea House, Government street, opposite post office. *

—In a house on Chatham street lies the body of a father of a family, who died last night. He leaves a wife and three children in extreme poverty. Kind neighbors are helping them.

—A cable from London announces the departure of a man from there to superintend the repairing of the steamer Miowera. The ship cleared from San Francisco for Victoria on Tuesday, and it is expected that she sailed yesterday.

When suffering from throat or lung troubles, take only such medicine as has been proved worthy of confidence. Such a remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; a specific for sudden colds, and invaluable in all forms of pulmonary complaints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

These Sudden Changes
PRODUCE COUGH'S AND COLDS
London Hospital Cough Cure
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
The Moral is Plain.
Cochrane & Munn,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St. *

—Vital statistics for January: Births, 30; marriages, 33; deaths, 18. The death rate is very low.

—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church gave a social yesterday at the home of Mrs. Gill.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Prof. Cozens, at the Balmoral, will make phrenological examinations up till Saturday night, when he goes to Nanaimo. *

—A tag social will be held at Mrs. Dr. Ernest Hall's house, on Friday evening, Feb. 9th, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

—There will be a novel and interesting entertainment in St. James's Hall, James Bay, this evening. There will be tableaux for the children interspersed with musical selections by well known amateurs.

—E. C. Howell, superintendent of construction of the new parliament buildings, has favorably reported to the chief commissioner of lands and works on the Haddington Island stone which is to be used in the new building.

—Richard Bray and Miss Mary Black were married on Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. P. McF. Macleod at the home of John Black, the bride's father, in Lake district. Mr. and Mrs. Bray will reside on Chatham street.

—"We never sleep," but are wide awake at all hours—day or night—to attend to your wants in the drug line. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. The Central Drug Store, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

—The W. C. T. U. met in Temperance Hall at 3 this afternoon, being the first Thursday in February, the consecration meeting was led by Mrs. McEwen, the subject chosen being, "The power of the Holy Spirit on our work."

—At the Cathedral school room to-night the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society will hold a debate on the question: "Whether the nationalization of land in this province would tend to the general prosperity of the community." Honorary Secretary Scaife will open the debate in the affirmative.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street. *

—During January 98 offenders were dealt with by the city police, 72 being arrested and 26 summoned. The charges were: Drunk, 28; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 2; Indians in possession of intoxicants, 2; vagrancy, 3; assault, 5; aggravated assault, 1; cutting and wounding, 1; for safe keeping, 4; for lodgings, 7; of unsound mind, 1; using obscene language, 1; in possession of stolen property, 7; housebreaking, 2; larceny, 4; burglary, 2; malicious injury to property, 3; carrying a concealed weapon, 1; disturbing public worship, 1; manslaughter, 1; and violation of city by-laws, 22.

—Chief Deasy's report for January follows: Jan. 5—Still alarm, chimney fire. Jan. 6, a.m.—Telephone alarm, Swan Lake hotel destroyed; outside city limits. Jan. 12, 5 p.m.—Box 61; fire at B. C. Dye Works; cause, explosion of tank containing benzine; two employees severely burned; loss, $100. Jan. 14, 3:30 a.m.—Box 31; fire at two-story frame building, No. 7, Fort street; cause, supposed incendiary; loss, $175. Jan. 15, 8:25 p.m.—Box 5; fire at three story frame residence, Laurel Point; cause, unknown; loss estimated at $18,000. Jan. 17, 8 a.m.—Box 31; fire at one-story frame residence, Yates street; cause, defective chimney; loss, $10. Jan. 19, 5 p.m.—Box 25; chimney fire; Fisgard street. Fires and alarms, 7; estimated loss, $18,275.

—One cannot help wondering why it is "Uncle Tom's Cabin" always proves attractive, and yet there is nothing very wonderful about it when once the plot and presentation of this realistic drama are taken into consideration. There are some plays like "Uncle Tom," and "Rip Van Winkle" that will never wear out. There is that about the plot of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a combination of drama, wit, humor, and pathos, all blended so naturally and realistically, that the audience live through it all, become part of the players on the stage and have their sympathies aroused to a degree that makes them feel as if they were witnessing a real drama of everyday life. Sutton's grand Double Company with big band and a carload of dogs, donkeys and beautiful Shetland ponies, the largest company ever organized to play this popular play, will surely be here at the Victoria on Friday and Saturday, with Saturday matinee.

—Shaving 10 cents. 101 Douglas st. *

—Victoria lodge, K. of P., meets tonight.

—Great phrenological entertainment at Institute hall to-night. Everybody welcome. *

—A card social will be given by the Young Men's Institute and the Young Ladies' Institute to-night in Institute hall.

—Monday night the Young Men's Institute will give a social and dance. This dance will be the last before the Lenten season.

—Chief Scales, of the Nanaimo fire department, arrived in the city at noon today. Chief Ackerman, of New Westminster, will be in town to-night.

—"Lessons from the Life of Canada's Merchant Prince—the late Senator Macdonald of Toronto," was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered last evening by the Rev. E. Robson.

The inland revenue returns for January are as follows:

Spirits	$ 5,821 63
Malt	1,875 50
Tobacco	2,563 13
Cigars	895 95
Bonded W'h license	20 00
Inspection Petroleum	218 85
	$11,395 06

—At St. John's church, last evening, Rev. W. D. Barber delivered a lecture on "Village Life in England" to a large audience. Besides the lecture there was a short musical programme as follows: Piano solo, Mr. Bridgman; song, Miss Mercie Twiss; song, Ross Monro; song, Mr. Perfect, song, Mr. Porter.

—Two hundred couples were in attendance at the Knights of Pythias ball at Assembly hall last night. The hall was finely decorated. Music was furnished by the Brown-Richardson orchestra. The grand march took place at nine, the uniform rank leading. Refreshments were served at midnight, and the ball was brought to a close at 4 in the morning. A neat little sum will be realized, which will go to the poor.

—Temperance Hall was crowded last evening, the attraction being an entertainment in aid of St. Barnabas church. The programme was: Piano duet, the Misses Christie; recitation, Mr. Semple; song, Miss Christie; duet, the Messrs. Cave; violin solo, Prof. Wickens; song, Miss Heathfield; farce, "Paddle Your Own Canoe," Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society; song, Mr. Keith; song, Mrs. Janion; recitation, Messrs. Allen and Boyd; violin solo, Prof. Wickens; National Anthem.

—The 6th annual general meeting of the Victoria Building Society was held yesterday afternoon, and was well attended by shareholders. The old board was re-elected with the exception of Joshua Holland, who declined office, and was succeeded by M. McGregor. The officers and directors are: W. D. McKillican, president; R. Erskine, vice-president; A. St. George Flint, secretary-treasurer; J. P. Fell, W. W. Northcott, C. Kent and M. McGregor, directors. The reports of the secretary-treasurer and the directors were read and the balance sheet of the former declared correct.

—The number of unemployed that have registered at the relief committee office in the city hall reached about 130 this morning. There is no longer any crowding, and it is expected that 150 will be the outside number that will apply for work. Thirty-seven men have been placed at work, Contractor Patterson, of the Victoria & Sidney railway, taking ten, and R. P. Rithet & Co. twenty. The remaining seven have been sent to the houses of private individuals. Thirty meal tickets have been distributed and forty loaves of bread and twelve orders for groceries have been given.

—Charles Bagshaw, a drunk, caused a little fun in the police court this morning. Magistrate Macrae had fined him $5, and when Bagshaw left the dock he laughed and said: "I'll take it." He was called back and the fine was made $10 or fourteen days. Again he left the dock to laugh and repeat over the same words, "I'll take it." Again he was called back, and the sentence was changed to $10 or one month in jail. "That's all right; I'll take it," said Bagshaw, as he again left the dock. Magistrate Macrae called him back again and told him he was a very impudent fellow and would get into trouble. "I'm in trouble already," was the quick rejoinder, and he disappeared in charge of a constable.

PERSONAL.

Allan Granger, of Golden, is at the Driard.

Harry Noel, of Nanaimo, is at the Oriental.

J. Savannah will leave for the south tomorrow.

A. T. Farwell, of Nelson, is a guest at the Oriental.

Thomas Allice returned from the Sound this morning.

Hon. Justice Crease returned from Vancouver last night.

C. J. Mulkey returned to the Sound on the North Pacific today.

Geo. Wist and Philip Wist of Port Madison, are at the Oriental.

John Wilson and Alex. Ewen, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

W. A. Eberly, of Tacoma, well known in gun club circles, is at the Driard.

Miss Lottie O'Neil and Miss Lizzie Workman leave for California to-morrow.

J. D. Scott, G. R. Major and J. W. Campion, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

R. V. Rodwell went up the line of the E. & N. Railway on a business trip this morning.

Campbell Sweeney, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard.

Bernard St. George and wife, who have E. & N. Railway on a business trip this morning for London, England. They will travel east over the C.P.R.

E. C. Davis, representing the Provincial Building and Loan Association of Toronto, is in the city and is at the Oriental. He is applying for license to do business in British Columbia.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Northern Transcontinental Railways Combine—The Concessions.

By far the most important transaction in western railways in the past year has just been closed. The three transcontinental railroads which tap the Puget Sound country and British Columbia have signed a treaty of peace and formed a sort of triple alliance to last one year, from Feb. 1st. There are to be no more rate wars, and no more competing lines are to be built, for, like the early Christians, the three roads will have all things in common, says the Post-Intelligencer. The arrangement is about as outlined by this paper on Jan. 22nd, and is an amplification of the joint passenger train arrangement between the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern. The contract has already been signed and takes effect to-morrow, the parties to it being the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. Each party has the privilege of terminating it by three months' notice, and renewal at the end of the year is provided for, all parties consenting. Under the contract a through line is established between Seattle and Vancouver over the Great Northern coast lines, the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia, and the Canadian Pacific. A through all-rail line is also established between the eastern terminals of the Great Northern and New Westminster and Vancouver, in connection with the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia and Canadian Pacific; also a through all-rail line between their eastern terminals and Tacoma and Portland, in connection with the Northern Pacific; and finally the Northern Pacific will have a similar through line over the Great Northern coast lines and the Canadian Pacific to and from Vancouver.

Under this contract each road agrees to haul the passengers or freight of either of the others on a certain division of the through rate, each party selling tickets and quoting freight rates over the others' line. If the Great Northern wishes the Northern Pacific to haul a through passenger car to Tacoma or Portland the latter will take it and receive a mileage rate on it, and the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific will, if desired, take a Northern Pacific car through to Vancouver; so also the Canadian Pacific can send cars through to Portland over the Northern Pacific. Each road will have agents selling tickets and soliciting freight at the termini of the others and using its rivals' lines to carry the business thus obtained. This disposes of Canadian Pacific differentials and of rate-cutting and relieves all parties of the need of depending on steamers for reaching any point reached by any of the three roads. But, most important of all, the agreement puts an end to all prospect of the construction of any competing lines, for the next year, at least. With the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific will have no excuse for pushing its Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley line to Vancouver, and the Great Northern can rest very well without finishing the Portland & Puget Sound road. Any new construction will be merely in the direction of extending feeders into territory which already offers sufficient business to warrant the expenditure of money. From Vancouver on the north to Portland on the south there will be in effect one line of road under several owners, and used by all so far as suits them and accords with the operating arrangements of the owner.

The Canadian Pacific has already instructed its agents that it will exchange freight business at Whatcom with the Great Northern for points between there and Seattle on the Great Northern coast lines and for points between Seattle and Tacoma, inclusive, on the Northern Pacific.

The Union Pacific does not seem to have been taken into consideration in this arrangement, as it has no line to the Sound; in fact, the effect of the deal will be to put two more lines in direct competition with it at Portland. It will doubtless be heard from ere long and meantime shows that it is still out for business by meeting the last reduction in first-class east-bound passenger rates made by the other lines, namely from Puget Sound points and Portland to Missouri river points, $45; round trip, $80.

Licenses Act.

Hon. Mr. Davie yesterday introduced in the legislature a bill to amend the licenses act. It provides that: "22.(2.) No retail liquor license, whenever granted, shall be in any way transferable unless and until the written permission of the authority issuing the license shall have first been obtained for that purpose. "(1.) The authority shall not give the permission until satisfied, by such evidence as may be required that the proposed transferee is a fit and proper person to be the holder of the license. "(2.) The word 'authority' in this section means a licensing court, a stipendiary magistrate, or the superintendent of provincial police, as the case may be; and in the event of the 'authority' being a licensing court, and not in session at the time any transfer of license is desired, permission of such transfer may be given by the superintendent of provincial police, or by a stipendiary magistrate, if any there be residing and having jurisdiction in the district where the licensed premises are situate; and such permission so to be granted by the superintendent of police or stipendiary magistrate as aforesaid, shall be subject to be dealt with by the licensing court when it meets, in such manner as the court sees fit. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, in districts where there is a resident stipendiary magistrate, who is also government agent for the district, no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail shall be granted, except by the sanction of such stipendiary magistrate, and such magistrate shall have full power, for proper cause, to cancel any retail liquor license heretofore granted."

The Labor Bill Amendments.

Delegates representing the manufacturing interests of the mainland arrived over on last evening's steamer to interview the government respecting the labor bureau bill, which was introduced in the legislature by Hon. Col. Baker several days ago. A meeting of the delegates, including those from Victoria, was held this morning in the large parlors at the Driard Hotel. Robert Ward, Victoria, was elected chairman and G. R. Major of Vancouver secretary. Those present were: John Hendry, D. J. Munn, John Wilson and Alexander Ewen, New Westminster; E. E. Evans, J. D. Scott, G. R. Major, John Campion and Joseph Winter, Vancouver; H. Ramsdall, Moodyville; Jas. McIntosh, Kamloops; Jacob Sehl, R. P. Rithet, Robt. Ward, A. C. Flumerfelt, Mr. Pope, Jas. Muirhad, J. Mann, Mr. Taylor and a representative of the Hayward Mill Co., all of Victoria, and Mr. Morrison of the Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.

The delegation after organizing waited on Hon. Col. Baker, to whom they were introduced by J. W. Horne, M. P. P., of Vancouver. It was arranged that a meeting should be held at 8 o'clock this evening at the Driard, when the premier and other members of the government will be present. The meeting will be private.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.
The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

AID FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Rock Breaking at a Dollar a Yard Suggested.

A special meeting of the city council was held this afternoon in the mayor's office at the city hall.

Mayor Teague read a communication from the secretary of the citizens' relief committee asking that the council take steps to give the unemployed work. Mayor Teague said there was $26,000 to spend on roads, streets and bridges this year, out of which about $4000 was already spent. The council had not much money and it would not go very far.

Ald. Baker asked that the estimates be read before action was taken.

Mr. Raymur, assistant city assessor, was called before the board for an explanation of the estimates. He said $5000 was already spent for streets, roads and bridges. That included the Burnside road bridge appropriation of last year.

Mayor Teague thought the unemployed could be given $1 a yard to do rock breaking. If any of them were too weak to break rock they might be given another job.

The subject was being discussed when the Times went to press.

Pardridge's Sensational Offer.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—"Plunger" Ed Pardridge caused a sensation yesterday in the wheat pit on the board of trade by offering two million bushels of wheat at 68 1-2 cents. The price was then at 68 5-8. No one was disposed to take him up and he was finally induced to take a walk to get the benefit of the fresh air. Pardridge collapsed physically twice on 'change.

Wonderful One Dollar Shoes,
For men and boys, for women and girls, at Russell & McDonald's annual boot and shoe sale, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

Australian Mutton.
Ask your grocer for 7 lb. tin of the Grazier brand at 75c. *

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.
Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ttu&w

Coming
RIGHT ALONG EVERY DAY
Who?
NEW CUSTOMERS for Men's and Boys' Clothing and furnishing goods.
Genuine
LOW PRICES for reliable and honest goods is what tells the story.
As Advertised
IF WE ADVERTISE a certain line of goods at cut prices, we have the goods in stock, and will furnish all anybody wants without any reserve.
The Last Cut
And the greatest cut is on Print Shirts, all sizes, 14 to 16 1-2. See them before purchasing.
Special Prices
Were $1.75, $1.25, $1.00, $1.50, all reduced to
50 Cents Each.
Come to 55 Johnson street and get your money's worth every time.
Cameron,
The Cash Clothier.

Have You Tried
MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.
It is the Best Infant Food,
being a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY . . .
Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.
J. W. CREIGHTON,
No. 86 Government Street.

IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS
HAVE IT REPAIRED BY
...McLENNAN & McFEELY...
Corner Government & Johnson Streets.
TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.
Established 1873.
— BANKERS —
VICTORIA, B. C.
Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.
— AGENTS FOR —
WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y.

NEW GOODS
AT
WEILER BROS.
COCOA MATS—All Sizes.
KHYBER RUGS—All Sizes.
AXMINSTER RUGS—Very Cheap.
ORIENT RUGS—Subdued Colorings.
JAPANESE CRAPES—Just Arrived.
Embroidered Felt Table Covers and Mantel Borderings.
Also Second Consignment of Wall Papers.

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.
The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.
Beware of Imitations.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturer

The Rivals,

A TALE OF THE REBELLION.

BY ALICK BEGG.

At a certain stage of the Riel rebellion of '67 and '70 there was a movement on the part of the English half-breeds living in the vicinity of the Stone Fort to rise and attack the French in Fort Garry. The Scotch settlers and a number of the Swampy Indians were in sympathy with this movement, and a party of Canadians came from Portage la Prairie to join it, but Riel had his spies out in every direction, who kept him well informed of what was taking place in almost every portion of the settlement, and he at once made preparations to resist the proposed attack. It seemed as if nothing could prevent a conflict between the two parties, and the residents of Winnipeg therefore found themselves in a very uncomfortable position, as there was every prospect of the village being the battle-ground.

At that time the firm of Bannatyne & Begg, of which I was a member, carried a very large stock of powder for trading purposes, and to make it more secure we had erected a magazine not far from the store, where we kept all our ammunition. Riel knew this, and we were in constant dread lest he should seize the powder, which would have crippled our trading and hunting operations very materially. So one day I proposed to Mr. Bannatyne that we should remove it to a place of greater safety, and this we decided to do that very night.

Close to the store there was a deep ravine running in the direction of the river, to a point where stood an old grist mill, with stable and outhouses attached, and one of these latter was selected as the hiding-place for the powder. Fortunately, the nights about this time were dark, and there was a plentiful fall of snow upon the ground, on which it was easy to draw our sleds. About midnight I had two of our stoutest men ready and well armed for the work. That it was a dangerous undertaking we knew, because Riel had his scouts out on horseback, prowling about at all hours of the day and night, and if we were perceived moving the powder they would probably fire upon us. We had provided ourselves with three hand sleds, and we proposed to draw the powder down the bed of the ravine under cover of the brush along the bank and deposit it in the building selected for it. The door of the magazine opened on to the ravine, and this was in our favor.

Soon after midnight, then, I and my two men made our way cautiously to the spot, and quietly loading our sleds we drew them slowly down the ravine, most of the time moving on our hands and knees, so as to avoid being seen from the top of the bank. Several times a stray scout passed us, but we succeeded in keeping ourselves from being perceived, yet it was a most anxious time for us, as we had to make several trips to and from the mill before all the powder was removed. Each of us was dressed in white blanket coats as a precaution against the risk of being seen, and this probably saved us on one of the trips, when a horseman passed close to the brink of the ravine and stopped for a moment to reconnoitre. At last our perilous task was finished and the powder lay hid beneath a quantity of hay in the old broken-down building near the mill.

For several days it remained there, until all danger of a conflict between the English and French settlers passed over, when we very foolishly removed it back to the magazine.

About this time one of Riel's men, while scouting near Kildonan, was set upon by a number of Scotch settlers, into whom he fired, killing one of them. The man then fled, pursued by the enraged friends of the dead settler, and after a stubborn resistance in the woods, he succumbed to his wounds.

This was the first blood shed during the rebellion, and gave rise to fresh excitement, and for a time it looked as if the whole country would be ablaze with civil war. The great dread was lest the Indian tribes would be brought into the conflict, which would have resulted probably in a general massacre.

While this excitement was at its height O'Donohue (Riel's lieutenant) at the head of about forty horsemen, surrounded our store and demanded from Mr. Bannatyne the keys of our powder house, which was refused. O'Donohue, however, only laughed at the refusal, and riding away soon returned with sleds and horses, and he and his men lifting the roof off the powder house quickly transferred the whole of our ammunition to Fort Garry.

I don't think I ever felt so cheap in my life as I did on seeing that powder taken away, when I thought of the trouble I had taken and the risk I had run only a few nights before to keep it out of Riel's clutches. I felt worse, however, when later on the French halfbreeds drew a cannon from the fort and threatened to blow the houses in Winnipeg to atoms.

"I'll bet you," I said to Bannatyne, "he's going to blow us up with our own powder!"

The next thing Monsieur Riel did was to take my partner prisoner and lock him up in Fort Garry.

Then I locked up our store, and as we kept the post office of the settlement I refused to give out any mail until the postmaster was released. I also sent out to intercept the mail carrier, with instructions to bring in the mail by a different route, so as to prevent Riel from obtaining possession of the bags. I succeeded by this means in preventing him and his friends from getting their letters, and as they were expecting important communications about this time this exasperated them greatly. As for myself, I deemed it prudent to go into hiding for a season, and a guard of Riel's soldiers was placed at our store, the mail matter, however, having been secreted by me.

Then it was that a convention of both sides of the settlers was decided upon to consider a bill of rights to be presented to the Dominion government. The prisoners in Fort Garry were released, and amongst others Mr. Bannatyne, my partner, who once more opened the post office. I, too, again made my appearance in public.

There was a party then in Winnipeg who strongly favored annexation of the Northwest to the United States. They were few in number, but exceedingly active, and it was known that O'Donohue and others amongst Riel's advisers sympathized with them. A meeting to elect delegates to this convention was about to take place, at which the annexation party would, it was expected, make itself heard, and a building then used as a fire engine house was selected for the purpose.

On the evening of the meeting I was in my office and preparing to attend it when a young man entered.

"Are you going to the meeting?" he asked.

"Of course," I said.

"There will be trouble there to-night," he rejoined.

"Why?"

"Because," he said, "Dick Ralston and his crowd are going there to make a row. They'll shoot, too."

"Bosh!" I exclaimed.

"You will see," he said. "I know what I am talking about. And, worse than that, one of the crowd is going there with murder in his heart."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

Then he told me. It appears that one of Ralston's friends, who was known as Bob, and who was a member of the annexation party, was in love with a young girl of the settlement, to whom, in fact, he was thought to be engaged. But a young Canadian—a chum of my visitor—who had recently arrived in the settlement, was really the favored suitor. This had caused a bitter feeling of enmity between the two men, and Bob, the discarded lover, intended that night, under cover of an election row, to shoot his rival.

"But," I said, "there will have to be a row first, and I don't see how this is going to happen. There will no doubt be a lively time at the meeting, but there is nothing to fight about."

"Oh! it is all arranged beforehand," said my visitor. "Dick Ralston and his friends will be ready with their guns. I know it; I overheard the threats. Can't this meeting be prevented?"

"I guess it can be broken up," I replied." But I think you are scared without any chance of being hurt. I'll see when I go over."

When I went to the meeting I found that the fire engine had been run out, and on entering the house I saw at once that there was an evil look about the crowd which I did not like. The two parties had separated, and stood facing each other waiting for the meeting to be opened.

Making a sign to a couple of my friends, we went outside, and there I told them what I had heard, and gave it as my opinion that it would be better to break up the meeting at once. The question, however, was, how could this be done without precipitating a row, when I suggested that Mr. Bannatyne be taken into our confidence and asked to propose an adjournment on the ground that the meeting was not sufficiently representative. This was agreed to, and I then went to where my partner was standing at the end of the room and quickly explained the situation. He was a man who commanded the respect of both sides, and about the only one who could propose a postponement in the way we desired.

A few of us who were in the secret then went outside, prepared to run in the fire engine as soon as Bannatyne made his proposition, and without waiting for any assent or dissent from the men present. We quickly threw open the doors, and with a hurrah! ran the machine in. The crowd fell back on each side, and the whole thing was done so rapidly and took them so much by surprise that our object was gained and the meeting was broken up without a blow being struck or a shot fired.

One man, however, I could see, was intensely disappointed at the turn affairs had taken, and that man was Bob. I could see the wicked gleam of his eye, and taking the young fellow who was his rival by the arm I managed to get him away and up to our store without Bob perceiving it.

I then told him that it would be better if he absented himself from the settlement for a time, in the hope that Bob's murderous designs would die out.

"That is all very well," he said; "but where am I to go. And besides," he added, "I don't want to appear to run away from Bob."

"Oh! I can manage all that," I said. "We want to send a messenger up to one of our posts on Lake Manitoba, and I may as well send you as anybody else."

So he agreed to go, and that night we started him off, with instructions to remain at the post until we sent for him.

Soon after the convention, and when the bill of rights had been sent to Ottawa, matters quieted down somewhat in the settlement, and the provisional government, with Riel at its head, ran things their own way.

Bob, on finding that his rival had disappeared, renewed his attentions to the young girl, which, however, met with no response from her, and this made him desperate, and his manner and words became so threatening that she became frightened of him and asked her father to speak to me on the subject.

When the old man came to me I said: "Why don't you take her to our post where her lover is and let the priest marry them? They can remain there until things quiet down. A change is coming soon, depend upon it, and when it does Bob will make himself scarce in the settlement, or I am much mistaken. It is a good match for your daughter, for the young fellow will make her a good husband from all I can hear of him."

My advice was taken; the old man took his daughter away, and the young pair were duly wedded and lived at the post for some months.

When Col. Wolseley and the troops entered Fort Garry, Bob and his annexation friends found themselves in a very unpleasant, if not dangerous, position, for they had made themselves obnoxious to a number of Canadians. Bob, however, was plucky, and would not leave, although warned to do so, but one night as I was sitting in my office I heard a knock at the outer door, and on opening it he appeared, his face all covered with blood and his clothes torn and soiled. He told me that a crowd had attacked him, and that he barely escaped with his life. I took him in, and certainly as he sank into a chair exhausted he presented a very battered appearance.

"You must get away from here, Bob," I said, "and at once, too. Your life if you remain is not worth a straw. I told you some time ago that this would happen, but you thought that you could brave it out."

"I know it," he said; "but how am I to get away? Even now they may be on my track."

"Are you able?" I asked doubtingly, as I looked into his blood-stained face.

"Are you strong enough now?"

"Oh! I am all right," he said.

"Then you must leave here at once. Take the ravine down to the river bank, where you will find several canoes. With one of them you can paddle down stream, and when past the mouth of the Assiniboine you will be safe enough. Any of the halfbreed settlers will help you as far as Pembina."

Bob acted on my suggestion and escaped.

In a month or so afterwards the young married couple returned to the settlement from our Lake Manitoba post, and the husband having occasion to go to St. Paul passed through Pembina. There he met Bob, and a quarrel ensued, during which the latter received a death-blow. Nothing was done about it, and as soon as the young fellow returned to the settlement I asked him how it happened.

"I had to kill him or he would have killed me," was all he said.

A Clever Canine.

A Newfoundland dog belonging to a gentleman in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was in the habit of going every morning to a certain butcher's shop and purchasing his own breakfast. On one occasion, finding this market closed, he walked into another, where he deposited his penny on the block and licked his chops. This was the dog's usual manner of asking for breakfast. The butcher, however, instead of serving his would-be customer, took the coin and drove the poor fellow from his shop. The next morning, on receiving his usual allowance, the dog went directly to the shop from which he had been driven the previous day, laid his penny upon the block, and with a growl, as if to say, "Don't you dare to play any more tricks on me!" placed his paw upon it. The butcher, not caring to risk, under such circumstances, the perpetration of another such fraud, gave him a piece of meat, which the dog quickly bolted, and seizing the coin started for the shop of the more honest tradesman with whom he usually dealt. Here he purchased a second breakfast, and thus made up for the loss of the previous day.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 35 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

After the Ball

There is always a great rush for S. Davis & Sons' Cigars

S Davis & Son's Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DOWN. | No. 1 Mixed. | No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. | Miles from Victoria. | STATIONS. | NORTH BOUND. READ UP. | No. 2 Mixed. | No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. | Miles from Victoria.

Victoria, Esquimalt, Colwood, Langford, Goldstream, Shawnigan Lake, Cowichan, Duncans, Somenos, Chemainus, Oyster Bay, Ladysmith, Extension, Wellington, Nanaimo.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Union.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt. H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock p.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1, daily.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager. G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 5 P M

Umatilla - - - Feb. 2

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Americas' Greatest Railway.

DAILY TRAINS to all points East and South East.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SLEEPERS to St. Paul and Montreal without change.

UPHOLSTERED TOURISTS CARS to St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, without change.

FARES ..... CHEAPER ..... THAN ANY ..... OTHER ..... ROUTE ..... $5.00 ...TO... $10.00

All Atlantic Steamship Companies represented. Tickets to and from all points in Europe and America.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.

GEO. McL. BROWN, G. P. A., Vancouver.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers 1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria ..... Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma ..... Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul ..... Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria ..... Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma ..... April 4th
Steamship Mogul ..... April 25th
Steamship Victoria ..... May 15th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILE, & CO., General Agents, Victoria
Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1102 Pacific Ave.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent. Tacoma, Wash.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

J. B. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Cowichan ..... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Cowichan for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

HONOLULU, SF O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Steel Screw Steamer Monowai.....Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. S. CONNON, Agent, Section Square, Victoria

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THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from points Kootenay, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Junction with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HAYTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Government st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.

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Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 19 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants address apply at the Home, or Mrs. Hopkins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fitzgerald, Gorge Road.

Cases New Spring Goods just to hand. SQUARE CUT COATS AND VESTS. SAC AND MORNING SUITS. TWEED SUITS. MELISSA CAPES. B. Williams & Co.,

See our All Wool TWEED SUITS. Best value ever shown in Victoria. Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

SCHOOL ESTIMATES PASSED.

Board of Trustees Had Them Under Consideration Last Night.

NEW SCHOOL AT OAKLANDS

Victoria West Building to be Added to—That North Ward School Boiler—Attempt to Raise Salaries—The Nicholson Report—Other Business.

Chairman Hayward presided at the meeting of the school board last evening, and Trustees Lovell, Yates, Bishop, Marchant and Saunders were in their seats.

On motion of Mr. Yates, seconded by Mr. Lovell, B. Williams was re-elected secretary at an increased salary of $35 a month. The increase was made at the suggestion of Mr. Bishop and was unanimously adopted.

Saniger Bros. wrote offering to tint the brick work of the new North ward school at $2.84 per yard. The letter was referred to the architect. Mr. Bishop said the latter had favored the use of a stain.

A petition signed by 37 residents of Oakland asking for the establishment of a school in some central part of the district was read. It stated further that 48 children of a school age would attend immediately.

Mr. Marchant said that when the matter was up last year the committee of which he and Mr. Lovell were members saw that the school was needed, but the question of finance prevented anything from being done. He moved that an amount sufficient to erect and equip a room school be appropriated. The children there now were forced to come away to to the Central school over muddy roads. Their parents owned property in the city limits and paid taxes. They were therefore entitled to consideration. Then, too, the more than unwise plan of bringing the children in to already congested schools. Mr. Bishop seconded the motion in a short speech.

Wm. Nicholas, A. Olsen, N. Sabine and W. Clark were present representing the petitioners. They stated that the 48 children with the exception of 1 were of the legal school age. The centre of the district was probably one and a half miles from the North ward school.

After a short general discussion the motion of Mr. Marchant was carried.

Principal R. J. Hawkey of the Spring Ridge school wrote complaining of damage to the school fence. The property will be repaired and Chief Sheppard will give his attention to the offenders.

A. J. Pinco reported on the attendance of teachers at the institute meetings, for which the board allowed the schools to close earlier occasionally. It showed a large number of absentees. Mr. Marchant did not think the object of the board was being observed. Mr. Yates advised that no action be taken, and on motion it was so ordered.

The monthly report of Superintendent Wilkerson was received and filed. Mr. Marchant returned to the charge with a motion to communicate with the secretary of the institute and ascertain why the meetings were not attended. On motion of Mr. Yates, seconded by Mr. Bishop, Mr. Marchant was made a committee of one to investigate the matter.

A couple of applications from different teachers were referred to the supply committee. It included a request from the high school for an encyclopedia and a number of text books for a poor pupil. In the latter connection Trustee Marchant said that many pupils would be glad to give any books they had when through with them. He thought the idea should be followed up.

The board spent some time over the matter of the boiler for the new North ward school. The specifications called for a special kind of boiler made by an eastern firm. Smith & Elford, the contractors, had a boiler made at the Albion Iron Works which Inspector Thompson passed. Mr. Soule, the architect, refused to accept the boiler. The contractors offered to remove the boiler if it proved unsatisfactory.

Mr. Yates said he believed they should stand by the architect. It was a bad plan to deviate from the contract or specifications. They would relieve him and all his bondsmen from responsibility. He did not like the attempt of the contractors to get the boiler covered in without being seen.

Mr. Marchant said things might be said for both sides. He wanted to know why the committee had not reported in writing.

Mr. Hayward wanted to see a Victoria firm favored if it was possible to do so.

Mr. Bishop said he did not believe the contractors had made any mistake in ordering the boiler, for it was plainly set forth in the specification. He favored the acceptance of the architect's action.

Mr. Yates again urged the board to stick to the contract. He said the time for altering the specifications was past.

Mr. Hayward said the boiler built was the same as the one in the specifications but cost about $100 less and was made of steel. The contractors offered to remit the difference in cost.

Mr. Saunders was prepared to accept the expert opinion of Mr. Thompson and believed the request should be granted conditional upon the contractors giving a bond. It seemed very reasonable to him. His motion to that effect was not seconded.

Mr. Marchant moved to refer back to Messrs. Bishop and Yates, the committee. Only Mr. Saunders voted with him. Mr. Yates' motion that the request be refused and the contract carried out was then put and carried. The vote was as follows: Bishop and Lovell and the Mayor against Marchant and Saunders.

It was moved by Mr. Lovell that the firms supplying coal to the schools be required to weigh at the public market and that the janitors be notified to require the certificates. The motion was carried.

A number of bills were referred to the finance committee. A number of applications for positions as teachers and janitors were received and tabled, the latter for three months.

Mr. Yates urged upon the board the necessity for impressing upon the teachers the need of instructing the pupils on the evil effects of intoxicants on the human system. Education would do more than legislation. He had no doubt in his mind as to their power, but the chairman said there was a clause in the appendix providing for it. Mr. Yates therefore moved that each teacher be written on the subject. Mr. Bishop seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Marchant moved that in view of the erection of the new James Bay ward school the provincial government and particularly the Victoria members request the proper authorities to have the powder magazine in the park removed. Mr. Yates seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Yates cited the instance of a young lady who had taken the place of a gentleman in the department and was receiving less wages than formerly paid, and said that he regarded that as unfair. It was purely a question of filling the position. He moved that all of the salaries of female teachers cut in August last be restored to what they were formerly. Mr. Bishop seconded the motion.

Mr. Marchant and Mr. Hayward were opposed to any change and the motion was lost, the nays being Saunders, Lovell and Marchant.

Mr. Marchant said he believed that in view of the new schools being erected that the board should declare school districts to regulate the attendance. He moved that Mr. Lovell and Mr. Bishop form the committee to handle the matter. It was so voted.

Mr. Marchant said there were 80 children in the lowest class in the Victoria West school and he moved that a room be hired near at hand.

Mr. Bishop was opposed to that and moved in amendment that an additional room be built at the school. The amendment carried.

The following estimates for the ordinary expenditure for the year were then passed:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Janitors	$ 2,600
Fuel	1,600
Secretary's office	600
Printing and advertising	300
Furnishing	3,500
School supplies	400
Repairs	3,500
Teachers' salaries	25,000
Sundries	1,500
	$48,800

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Oakland school (building site and furnishing)	$2,500
West Side school (addition)	1,200
Total	$3,700

An extraordinary demand of $2,500 for the Oakland school, site and furnishing, and another of $1,200 for the addition to the Victoria West school and the furnishing of it.

The secretary was directed to forward the estimates to the city council.

It was decided to place a telephone in the clerk's office.

At 11 o'clock the board went into executive session at the request of Mr. Yates.

The committee on the Nicholson correspondence reported as follows: Your committee charged with this affair having carefully examined the school law of this province, the evident purpose of the regulations set down by the council of public instruction, the statements made in the letter sent to Mr. Nicholson, and the verbal reply received by the chairman of the board from Mr. Nicholson, report as follows: 1. That Principal Nicholson is correct in his assertion that the programme adopted in Victoria West is in accord with the regulations of the council of public instruction. 2. That it is evident that two of the four subjects declared optional in the regulations of the council of public instruction are subjects that may be taught with better results to the pupils in the high school, and which subjects the department recommends be not taught in the graded schools of cities where a high school is located. 3. That it is further evident, from the published limit tables of the Central graded schools and the Victoria West that there is a diversity between them. It is therefore recommended that notification of this diversity be immediately sent to Principals Miss Williams, Messrs. Netherby and Nicholson, requesting them to meet at an early date and definitely fix limit tables that shall be used in each of the schools of the city; Principal Netherby to be the convener of such meeting. In case of any disagreement concerning such tables, that Dr. Pope be requested to settle any question in dispute. Your committee feel the exceeding importance of this recommendation in view of the speedy opening of the new graded schools of the city. 4. That the written examinations taken by corresponding divisions in each of our schools should be absolutely identical and uniform; the principals of the schools co-operating in the preparation of the paper.

(Signed) C. HAYWARD, Chairman.
J. B. LOVELL,
W. MARCHANT,
Committee.

Report received and the suggestions ordered carried out.

The school attendance for December was reported as follows: Average daily attendance, 1,593.72; average actual attendance, 1,575.05; total pupils attending, 1,807.

American News.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In discussing the Hawaiian question the other day, Senator Teller took very advanced ground in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, and ultimately also of Cuba and Canada. He argued that the provisional government was an existing government which could not be overthrown nor questioned by the government of the United States, and said he would not further the resolution as reported from the committee on relations, even with the clause in it (which he did not favor) that it is unwise and inexpedient under existing conditions to consider at this time any project for the annexation of Hawaiian territory to the United States.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

Mrs. J. H. Horsnyder, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Beautiful Girls in Bethlehem.

I don't wonder that Boaz fell in love with Ruth. The Bethlehem girls are among the beauties of the East, and you will find more pretty girls in the hills of Judea than in the same amount of territory anywhere else the world over. A ship load of these Bethlehem maidens, if they could be transported to the great Northwest, would capture the bonanza farmers of the Dakotas just as Ruth captured this great land owner, Boaz, and when they came back to Washington as senators' wives they would be the belles of the capital. These Bethlehem maidens are fair-skinned and bright-eyed. They have straight, well-rounded forms, which they close in long dresses of white linen so beautifully embroidered in silk that a single gown requires many months of work. This dress is much like an American woman's night gown without the frills and laces. It falls from the neck to the feet, and is open in the front in a narrow slit as far down as a modest decollete dress. Over this gown they wear sleeveless cloaks of dark red stripes, and the head they cover with a long shawl of linen embroidered with silk. Each girl wears around her person in the shape of a necklace of coins, and the forehead of each maiden is decorated with a crown of coins, some of which are silver and others gold. They do not hide their faces like the Mohammedan women and their features are clean-cut and refined. I have seen fair samples of the pretty girls of most of the countries of the world, and the Bethlehem girls are the equals of any. They are as intelligent as they are pretty, and I found that those whom I traded with usually got the best of the bargain. There is little poverty in Bethlehem, and the girls whom I met were well-dressed for the Orient, and they seemed well-to-do.—Washington Star Correspondent.

Life is Misery.

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills.

The reputation of the maker ought to go far to recommend a trial of a new article. Our thirty years of public record as

makers of leading brands of tobaccos, is offered as a reason for your testing

MASTIFF PLUG CUT

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. GREECH, Manager.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 88½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company

"NICOLA"

Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block, and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. B. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER.
Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1893. 33-1m

Real Estate.

200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $10,000; terms easy.

142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WATER front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.

100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front; good land; partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $500.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 621-3m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Events of the Week in the Great Inland Country.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

Mr. McDougall, of the Leland hotel, Nakusp, announces himself as a candidate for the legislative assembly, in opposition to the Davie government.

The local judiciary, within a hundred miles of a point midway between Nakusp and New Denver, seems to invite public attention, judging from the letters received on that subject. No imputation is made on the character or general intelligence of the parties, and it is not only judges of inferior courts who fall into error occasionally. We are informed that one of the justices is a clerk in a solicitor's office, which is not a very satisfactory arrangement, granting that solicitor and clerk are men of honor, as we believe they are. The Nakusp Ledge reports another case in which another justice, sitting singly, has sentenced a man to six months' imprisonment for stabbing. The justice of course had no jurisdiction to try such a case. Even two justices could only try it with the consent of the accused. The offender may have deserved even a greater punishment, but that is not the question.

The Nelson Hydraulic company this week let the contract for having their ground put in shape for working this coming spring. There were five tenders received, but that of E. A. Hodgins was the lowest, the figures being withheld. The specifications call for the construction of a dam 75 feet in length, 3,000 feet of flume 2 1-2 x 2 feet, with a grade of nine-tenths of a foot in a hundred feet; 1,000 feet of ditch; 500 feet of sluice boxes, 3 x 4, with a grade of nine inches in 12 feet. By the terms of the contract Hodgins will be required to complete the work inside of 42 days. The sale of stock in the Nelson Hydraulic company has been quite successful, and the sale will probably be discontinued in a few days. The trustees have opened up correspondence with four or five of the leading California hydraulic companies with a view to securing a first-class superintendent, irrespective of salary, as they realize that on him will largely depend the successful working of the company's property.

The Deluge hook and ladder company was reorganized on Tuesday evening and placed upon a supposedly better basis. In future the members of the active brigade will receive $15 per man annually, and will be fined for non-attendance at fires or for wilful neglect of duty. This brigade is composed of Messrs. Keefer, J. Gill, James Seale, Jacob Dover, C. Kauffman, J. GeGintz Olsen, Frederick Squire, Gillis, J. Fred Hume, J. Kirkpatrick, Walter Sully, Charles Dake, J. Malone and T. Sproat. They will elect their own chief and go through the regular fire drill. The officers of the company are E. C. Arthur, president; J. H. Matthewson, vice-president; Duncan Gillies, secretary, and Fred J. Hume, treasurer.

Thomas McGuigan has returned to the Slocan to complete the transfer of the American Boy to a company of eastern men who have bonded it for $15,000.

Col. I. N. Peyton received advices from the Le Roi mine recently, stating that the ledge now shows seven feet of clear ore and is steadily improving.

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

In the show windows of the Byers Hardware Company's store may be seen four of the handsomest samples of ore ever produced in this or any other mining region. One of the specimens is a huge chunk of cube galena ore from the Washington mine. It measures about two feet four inches long by about two feet wide and nearly eighteen inches thick at its greatest given point. The weight of this piece of galena is 1,134 pounds. An average assay shows 156 ounces of silver and 82 per cent. lead, which at the present price of these metals would make this single chunk worth over $75. Another sample of ore is a flat irregular chunk of dry ore, less than half the size of the piece from the Washington mine, but it contains about $65 worth of silver, as it assays over 500 ounces of silver and weighs 260 pounds. This specimen was recently taken from the main shaft of the Dardanelles mine. Another attractive piece of ore is a flake off of the famous Noble Five ledge, and weighs 542 pounds. It is of rather oblong shape, and contains less lead and more silver than its neighbor from the Washington. Beside the Noble Five sample is a chunk of fine grain galena from the largest ore body yet discovered in the Kaslo-Slocan district, the Slocan Star. It is rather flat in shape and less than 18 inches long, but weighs 205 pounds.

The stage to New Denver has been doing a lively business this last week, from eight to twelve people coming in from the mines every day.

The gross amount of ore mined from the fifteen different mines in operation in Kaslo-Slocan for the month of January will foot up to over 1,500 tons, or $225,000 worth.

The Kaslo fire brigade will give a masquerade ball on Thursday evening, February 22nd. The proceeds are to be used to help to pay for the fire bell that is coming.

The Northern Belle mine is taking out ore at the rate of ten tons per day, and is producing ore faster than any other mine in this camp except the Mountain Chief, which averages a little over ten tons per day.

For the past week ore has arrived on sledges at Hughes' warehouse at the rate of thirty tons per day and at the wharf at about the same rate. Taking the month through there has been stored at Kaslo over 800 tons of ore at an average rate of thirty tons per day.

A number of persons met in the Fourth street hall last Wednesday evening to consider the advisability of forming a local board of trade. After talking the matter over it was agreed that such an organization would be conducive of much good, but no decided action was taken.

Notwithstanding the unseasonable time of year, the output of ore from the Kaslo-Slocan camp for the month of January, 1894, makes a very creditable showing, and stands as unquestionable evidence of the mineral wealth of the camp.

On Saturday last the largest shipment of ore that we have had in for some time arrived at Kaslo. Fourteen large double teams, all heavily laden, deposited their burdens of galena ore at the wharf, and as a result everybody connected with the shipment was kept hustling. Wonderful activity is being displayed at present by all working at the mines, as the owners are determined to make the best of the present fine condition of the sleigh road before spring, with all its accompaniment of mud, makes the road impassable. Hence people in Kaslo are beginning to feel the effect. Both times and money are easier, and things are beginning to assume a rosy hue.

Nelson Tribune.

A passenger bound for Kaslo went to sleep in a caboose of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard train on Wednesday night, and when awakened at Five Mile Point to go aboard the Nelson, he deliberately walked from the caboose into twelve feet of water. He was wide awake when fished out.

Angus McGillivray is once more around on the streets. Of course his medical attendant claims the credit of pulling him through his severe attack of illness, but Angus' good Scotch stubbornness had much to do with it.

A bank manager and an editor were the only men in Nelson foolish enough to bet on Mitchell. They each lost enough to buy a new pair of trousers, of which one of them is greatly in need.

J. E. Boss has men at work on the Silver Queen on Toad Mountain.

The active members of the Deluge hook and ladder company have organized what they call the Nelson Hose Team Social Club, and to introduce themselves will give a ball at Oddfellows' hall on Wednesday night of next week. The proceeds will be expended on the fire hall.

Modern improvements are not always convenient. The custom house at Nelson is a modern arrangement, as is the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway and Northern Pacific Express company, but that either is convenient is a debatable question. In the first place, it is inconvenient to climb up to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard depot to receive or forward an express parcel, only to find that you must first go to the custom house and have an official in charge examine your parcel and value it, then sign innumerable blanks and pay a fee therefor. This, too, when the parcel is destined for some point in Canada. Could not the custom house be moved to the depot, or, better still, could not the depot be moved to the custom house? The present arrangement is all right for people who like to climb up and down mountains, but it is not such as business men should be compelled to undergo.

It is given out as authentic that the representative of the McNaughts has telegraphed to his principals at Seattle that the work done on the Grady group of mines on Four Mile creek, Slocan district, shows enough ore in sight to take up the bond on the property. The bond is for $70,000.

G. B. Wright has made a carload shipment of ore this week from the Mile Point mine at Ainsworth. The ore went to the Selby works at San Francisco.

The Le Roi company have their pump and hoisting works in active operation and are running day and night on the east drift. They are working on the hanging wall and are taking out a breast seven feet wide of the richest ore ever found in the mine, and have no knowledge of the vein's width. Twelve tons of this ore is being delivered daily at the Trail wharf, and when the side track at Waneta is completed will furnish the Trail transportation company with steady work.

J. L. Warren of Seattle has made arrangements to ship the O K dump, and proposes to commence hauling it to Trail on the 22nd of this month.

The Lilly May has been worked all winter by a force of two men, though the vein has not enlarged much the ore has doubled in value, there now being eighteen inches of galena that assays 200 ounces of silver and $20 in gold to the ton.

The Miner is owned by a company whose capital is placed at $10,000. The Tribune is owned by a private firm without any capital. Then, is it any wonder that the editor of the latter is so afraid of the mighty aggregation of brains that the large capital of the former is able to engage on its editorial staff?

The ore shipments over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for the month ending Jan. 23rd, 1894, were:

Washington mine	425	tons
Noble Five mines	153	"
Mountain Chief mine	178	"
Dardanelles mine	71	"
Northern Belle mine	80	"
Freddie Lee mine	108	"
Antelope mine	23	"
Rico mine	20	"
Kaslo Sampling Works	58	"
Number One mine	15	"
Mile Point mine	11	"
The Half mines	60	"
Total	1214	"
Value (estimated at $125 a ton)	$151,750	

The complaint that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has not enough cars to handle its business is unfounded. The railroad company claims that it has always had "empties" in the Nelson yard, and now has fourteen empty cars at Nelson and Five-Mile point. Probably the steamboat company is to blame for the delays that arise in handling inward and outward bound freight from Kaslo.

A recent discovery on Woodberry creek, near Ainsworth, astonishes the boys in that camp. They were always certain that their district had rich silver ore but never claimed for it anything in the way of gold ore. The ore discovered on Woodberry creek goes $120 in gold and $40 in silver.

Several married ladies have lately departed from New Denver to spend the remainder of the winter on the outside. In consequence several new bachelor clubs have been organized.

At least 250 animals are engaged in hauling and rawhiding ore in the Slocan district.

The boys at the Washington mine have quite a library and reading room, all the leading newspapers being kept on file.

J. H. Moran expects to put a force of men on the Queen Bess mine, in the Idaho basin, soon. This property is owned by a Seattle syndicate.

The boys employed at the Dardanelles mine while away the weary winter evening hours playing poker for plugs of tobacco. Some of them have the weed by the gunnysackfull, while others have none. The less skillful players find that their tobacco bill makes quite a hole in their wages at the end of the month.

Why the Dominion government keeps Postoffice Inspector Fletcher in charge of so important a division as British Columbia after the complaints that have been made is beyond finding out. Here is a sample of his inefficiency. The inspector asked twice for bids for carrying the mails from Waneta to Robson, Trail to receive service in that way. Bids was sent two weeks before the steamer Columbia stopped running, but as yet the bidder has received no answer from the inspector. The Trail office is an important one, although the salary given to the postmaster would not indicate it. He receives $7.50 a quarter, and last quarter's salary has been held back because he purchased his supply of stamps at Nelson instead of at Victoria. It costs him $10 a week to get the mail for Trail through from Waneta, and he has now hired an expert accountant to figure up his profits.

The Vancouver World stated that it favored giving southern Kootenay railway facilities. The Tribune proved the World had opposed the granting of a charter to the British Columbia Southern in 1890 and to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard in 1891. The World now says the Tribune is a blackguardly sheet, and its editor a hoodlum, whose editorial opinions are distasteful to the people of Nelson.

It is rumored that next spring, on completion of the Nakusp & Slocan railway to Three Forks, there will be some lively bidding for Slocan ores, and that the Omaha-Grant works will have "the pull" with the Canadian Pacific, as that road will get the long haul on all ore shipped to Omaha. The Canadian Pacific practically has its own line to Minneapolis, which is only 327 miles from Omaha. The freight rate from Three Forks will probably be based on the value of the ore and will run from $15 to $19 a ton.

Few of the claims located in Slocan district remain in the hands of the original owners. Of the few the Noble Five group is the best known. Of the five boys who located that group one is dead, one sold his interest, and the other three are working on the property. That they have shown good judgment in sticking to their discoveries is now admitted by all who have taken a respect for the Bonanza from the claim on which the most of the work has been done. The lower or No. 3 tunnel is in 200 feet, and an uprise is being made to connect it with the middle or No. 2 tunnel, which is already connected with the old workings or No. 1 tunnel. When the lower tunnel is in so as to be under the old workings, the vein will be opened to a depth of at least 750 feet. The lower tunnel is in a fine body of ore, and if railway transportation could be had the mine, even now, would ship 50 tons a day of good grade ore. A shipment of carbonate and galena ores was forwarded this week to Omaha, a better freight and treatment rate having been obtained from the Omaha Grant works at that place than was offered by any other smelting company having representatives in this section. Twenty-two men are employed at the mine.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE CUE.

FOR SHORT STOPS.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The billiard tournament for short stops will open in Frank Ives' rooms, on Clark street, commencing on Feb. 12th. The tourney has been hanging fire for some time. The purse will be $25,000. The tourney will bring together all the best players in the short stop class. The scratch men will probably play 300 points. It is probable such well-known experts as Anson, Gallagher, Harrison, "Spike" Haskins, Hatley, Helm, Capron, Spink, Pagan and Saylor of San Francisco will take part.

THE RING.

ORMONDE CLUB'S OFFER.

London, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Ormonde club will offer a purse of £3,000 for a fight between Corbett and Peter Jackson.

Marine

The steamer Transfer arrived over from the Fraser river last evening.

The shipping returns for January are: Entries—Deep sea, 57; coastwise, 98. Clearances—Deep sea, 92; coastwise, 92.

The marines and stokers, 40 in all, for the flagship, arrived from England last evening.

The steamer North Pacific continues to arrive daily about 11:30.

The cruise of the Wolcott in search of the Mary Brown extended only as far as Kyoquot Sound. At that point a lumber of Alaska Indians were met, and as they had no information of the missing schooner it was regarded as useless to go any further.

Interested in Canada.

London, Feb. 1.—The Times is just now showing a good deal of interest in Canadian affairs and is publishing a series of articles on the Northwest for the benefit of intending emigrants. In a leading article to-day the Times says all the reports from the Canadian Northwest agree in stating that everything indicates steady growth, such as is required for the fuller consolidation of the Dominion.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. North Pacific from the Sound—Miss N Trayer, J Pelky and wife, A J Downing, A Adelsdorfer, G Harris, Phil Whist, C Shaw, A S Fairall, R Minard, Mrs McMillan, T Allen, S Latimer, Mrs J Cochrane, Miss Hilton, D McBeth, Chas Jones, H Stowell, S Benson, Mrs Stone, Mrs Brown, Mrs Brian, S C Kirk, J Merritt, G B Whist.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Miss Alice Worthylack, Miss Dove, E M Banington, R McBride, James Scott, Alex Begg, H S Bowling, Jas Hartney, C Sweeney, Captain Soule, E Davies, M M Thompkins, Isabella Bishop, Rev H Emmelen, W J McNabb, J Moujer, Emma Olson, J N Jenson, R J Wood, E Evans, C W Shaw, R Major, Joe Hendry, Mr Thompkins, W A Bishop, D Croil, J McCreem, Mrs McNabb, Robt Wintermute, N McArthur, E Wishart, Capt Robertson, W L Hogg, J H Ramsdell, H Duncan, J W Campion, Justice Crease, Lieut Cowper, A Ewen, John Wilson, W Braid, A Granger, S J Mighton, Miss Thompkins, Mrs Bishop.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—J Partridge, A McGregor, Canada Paint Co, R Wall & Co, Hudson Bay Co, R S Fairall, R H Wiseman, S Reid, S Shore, Nat E T & L Co, Dom Exp Co.

Per Str. North Pacific from the Sound—Langley & Co, Hamilton Powder Co, W Teitzen, T N Hibben, Mrs S Stone, Jas Leigh & Sons, L Dickinson, Centennial Mill Co, L Dickinson, Natl Elec T & L Co, Nan Electric Works, J H Todd & Son, Lenz & Leiser, Oppenheimer Bros, Wilson Bros, S Leiser & Co, Geo Norris, M Cohen.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

DR. BAKER'S

Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums, the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a particle of pain, which is something that has never been accomplished with any other local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,

Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store
Entrance Yates Street.

Fresh Butter

It's very annoying to the good housekeepers to obtain from their grocer something of the appearance of butter, but lacking the flavor so much sought after.

In order to provide the desired article we have bought a large quantity of the

Dominion Creamery

THE BEST IN CANADA.

and are daily expecting its arrival.

All our groceries are the best, consequently are the cheapest.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer

BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports and Queen Charlotte Island, on

Monday, February 5th,

At 7 p.m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
22 Trounce Avenue.

jan2

THE STANLEY HOUSE

Our Winter Sale a Success.
Everyone pleased with the Bargains we offer.
Some rare bargains to be had yet in Remnants, Dress Goods, Mantles, Furs, Quilts and Blankets.
A Few Dozens of those Kid Gloves at 60c. left. You should have a pair before they are all gone.
Remember this sale will only last for the balance of this month, and now is the time to take advantage of it. We have still a fine lot of Remnants at Half Price. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON,
Manager.

Cash is King

CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH

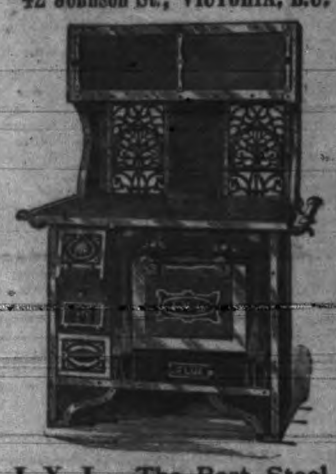
AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,

S. F. McINTOSH.

W. H. PERRY,

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I. X. L.—The Best Steel Range made.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000

HEAD OFFICE . . . 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

Economy v. Hard Times.

The great problem of how to heat the house satisfactorily and economically solved at last. Phillips' Sanitary Grates or Heating Apparatus fills the bill. They not only heat but ventilate, and where three or four fires have been used, they will reduce same to one half and at the same time give double the warmth. They are guaranteed for ten years and require little or no attention, making them a cheap and efficient heating apparatus. Further particulars can be obtained by calling at 84 Douglas Street.

N.B.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 139 Yates treet during the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

FLOUR

WHEAT,
HAY,
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HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

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125 Government St., VICTORIA

SMOKE T and B

20 CENTS A PLUG.

MORRIS',
Colonist Block.

The Citizens' Relief Committee.

The Unemployed are requested to register at the office of the above committee, in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, or 3 and 5 p.m.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

St. George's Hotel,

ESQUIMALT ROAD.

Having purchased the above house and thoroughly renovated it, I will open up Tuesday night, Jan. 30th, on which occasion I will be pleased to see my friends and the public. Free lunch. Choicest wines, spirits and cigars.

120-1w FRANK G. NORRIS.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 5 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.